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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Popular Choice

GENERAL Eisenhower's success in winning the Republican nomination for the Presidential election may very well herald the Party's return to power at the end of this year. His popularity within the G.O.P. was conclusively illustrated by the fact that he was able to carry the convention on the first ballot, and in the face of a prolonged and determined personal campaign by his principal rival, Senator Taft. For the Republican Party, one of the most significant features of the convention was the repudiation of the "Old Guard"—the last, lingering traces of isolationism have vanished. By endorsing Eisenhower as Presidential candidate, the Republicans also endorsed a revitalized foreign policy, broader in conception and scope than ever before in the history of the Party. This is one reason why the free world generally is delighted with General Eisenhower's triumph at Chicago, for it means that whether he or his Democrat opponent becomes the next President of the United States, continuity in foreign policy is assured.

GENERAL Eisenhower is anything but a seasoned politician, but he has fully demonstrated statesmanlike qualities. Practical experience has given him a firm appreciation of the responsible role which his country must continue to play in keeping the free nations united in purpose and firm in ideals. If General Eisenhower is chosen by the people of the United States next November to become their chief executive, all nations outside of the Iron Curtain will rejoice, for he, like President Roosevelt and President Truman, has established himself as a trusted friend of the Western democracies. For the American voters the next election holds important factors other than the foreign policy of the new President. They are, naturally enough, somewhat more concerned with domestic issues—sound administration, the retention of high living standards, good working conditions, controlled living costs. It is on questions such as these which electors will cogitate before deciding whether they desire the democrats to continue in office, or to make a clean sweep in favour of the Republicans.

FOR this reason the Democrats can be expected to concentrate on domestic policies when they announce their platform at the forthcoming convention. The Taft-Hartley law and civil rights issue cannot be ignored by the Democrats, although either or both could easily split the party. Trade Union supporters are insistent that the Taft-Hartley legislation must be at least amended, if not expunged, while the Democrats continue to regard the civil rights proposals with repugnance. Both subjects have a sharp impact on the lives of millions of Americans, and are considered by a large section of the rank and file of the Democrats to be top-priority problems. The Republican Party split at the Chicago convention was not over programme, but personalities; the Democrats next week may find themselves in the unfortunate position of being irreconcilably divided on domestic policy—a development capable of wrecking completely their chances of winning the next Presidential and congressional elections.

US Steel Dispute: Union To Consider Proposal AGREEMENT BELIEVED TO BE POSSIBLE

Pittsburgh, July 13. Philip Murray, president of the CIO United Steelworkers, today prepared to call a meeting of the union's top policy makers to decide whether to accept the new "package peace proposal" offered by the industry to settle the nationwide steel strike.

Six major steel firms, apparently assured of the five-dollar top price increase by government stabilisers, tossed a settlement plan to the union and then withdrew from negotiations today.

Mr Murray prepared a call to the union's 170-man Wage Policy Committee to meet tomorrow or Tuesday. The Committee, which authorised the 42-day strike, customarily ratifies all agreements and authorises further moves.

There was rising feeling here that agreement was near. Details of the offer were not disclosed, but it was reported to involve a three-point package:

1. Higher wages to union workers and a "lightened" union security clause.
2. Higher prices granted for steel by the government in excess of the three dollars a ton boost which it previously insisted would be the maximum increase.
3. Settlement of the iron ore workers' wage case pending before the government's Wage Stabilisation Board.

A spokesman for the big six firms said today: "During the past few days representatives of the steel companies discussed with the union suggestions for settling important issues in the dispute. No definite arrangements have been made for further meetings and company representatives have left for their homes."

The new peace plan is believed to solve the two sorest points in negotiations—the union's demand for union shop and the company's insistence that it could not grant wage increases without raising steel prices beyond the amount the government would allow.

Steel industry leaders apparently reached tacit agreement in the White House conference that more suitable steel price increases would be permitted, but the precise amount of the increase presumably would be decided in further Washington talks after a contract is signed.

The compromise is believed to approximate the tentative settlement the union previously reached on the issue with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at a secret conference several weeks ago. The other big steel firms had refused to accept it and Bethlehem stuck with the other major producers.—United Press.

"GO SLOW" AT RAIL DEPOTS

London, July 13. Because of an unofficial "go slow" at nine western region rail depots, thousands of holiday-makers during the weekend faced travel difficulties reminiscent of wartime.

Trains were packed and there were even people standing in the guards' vans.

At Paddington, London, there were long queues of travellers throughout Saturday morning.

The railwaymen are going slow in support of a wages claim.

The Railway Executive had to cancel 40 express trains to the West Country over the weekend. Twenty-two of these were to have run on Saturday.—Reuter.

Shopkeepers' Complaint

London, July 14. British shopkeepers accuse cinema managers of deliberately warning up their patrons to make them buy ice cream.

On the front page of their professional journal, the shopkeepers say ice cream sales in cinema are no longer a sideline. Thousands of tons are sold and huge profits are made.

This is hitting small shops.

To get bigger sales some cinema managers turn up the heating system and forget about the cooling fans, the magazine alleges.—Reuter.

Murderer Is Reprieved

London, July 13. The Home Secretary has recommended a reprieve for Arthur Fogg, 21, of Workson, Nottinghamshire, sentenced to death at Leicester on June 3 for the murder of 58-year-old Herbert Frank Fudge.

At the trial Fogg and Fudge were stated to be complete strangers, and Fogg was stated to be suffering from a split mind.

The Home Secretary has refused a reprieve for Thomas James, 31, sentenced to death at Exeter on June 23 for the murder of Miss Marie Elsie Bent, 28.

James, a Plymouth labourer, confessed to stabbing Miss Bent after she said she intended marrying another man.—Reuter.

PI Congress To Continue In Session

Manila, July 13. To enable Congress to act on the Japanese peace treaty, the President, Dr Quirino, late last night issued a proclamation extending for the third time Parliament's current extraordinary session to Tuesday night, July 15. Congress was to have adjourned at midnight last night.

But the Senate, which is controlled by the Nacionalista opposition senators, by a unanimous vote, decided to ignore the call and instead to boycott the two-day additional special session. It will not meet until Tuesday night at nine o'clock but this late hour was purposely fixed by the opposition senators, who oppose the treaty, merely to comply with formality.

It was stated that the President also asked Congress to sanction the bill creating a national civil defence and economic mobilisation board.

In his letter to Senator Rodriguez, President of the Senate, the Chief Executive urged that the Japanese treaty be approached on a bipartisan basis, declaring that action on it was imperative because of the special circumstances surrounding this country's position in Asia, which require that a definite stand must be taken on the matter.—Reuter.

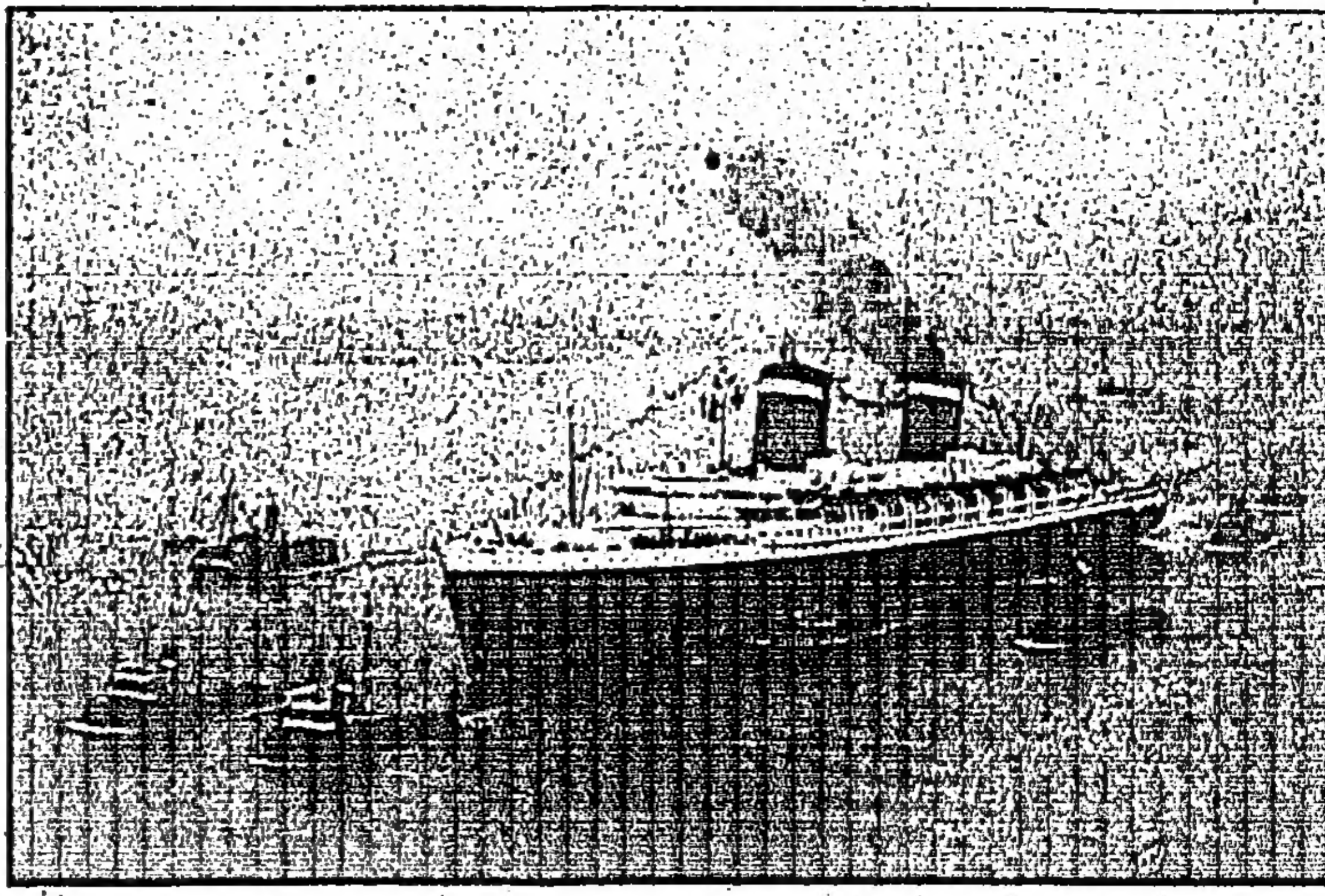
More People, Fewer Children

London, July 13. The total population for England and Wales on June 30 last year was 43,000,000, according to estimates issued here yesterday by the Registrar-General.

Children under 15 represented 22.2 per cent as compared with 22.4 per cent 50 years ago.

Women outnumbered men by 1,054,000. At 65 and over, there were 132,000 women as compared with 99,000 men.—Reuter.

The Record Breaker



Tito Promised More American Aid

Bled, Yugoslavia, July 13. High ranking US Army officials informed Marshal Tito today that Yugoslavia could count upon greatly strengthened American military aid, including jet planes, tanks and heavy artillery during the next 12 months.

The information was given to Marshal Tito at his villa in Bled, this country's summer diplomatic capital, at a formal dinner which he gave for Mr Frank C. Nash, special assistant to Defence Secretary Robert Lovett in charge of External Security Affairs.

Present at the dinner were four American Generals: Major-General George Olmsted, Director for Military Assistance, Major-General Clarke Eddleman, Deputy Chief of Staff, Major-General George J. Richards, Chief of the Military Assistance Group in Paris, and Brigadier-General John W. Harmony, head of the Military Assistance Programme in Yugoslavia; US Ambassador George Allen, and top ranking Yugoslav military and Foreign Office officials.

The on-the-spot decision to strengthen the American military aid programme to Yugoslavia came after an inspection by Generals Olmsted and Eddleman of Yugoslavia's military establishments and troops and the use to which a limited amount of American equipment already delivered has been put.

Their highly favourable reports were bolstered by other reviews from Mr Allen and Gen. Harmony. In general terms the reports described the conditions, training and morale of Yugoslav troops as excellent, their equipment in small arms as adequate and their greatest needs in planes and heavy armour.

The findings marked a new peak in United States confidence in Tito's administration and its readiness—and ability—to resist aggression from Soviet Russia or Cominform satellites. At the same time, it presented a counter-blow to those who have argued that Yugoslavia is capable of fighting only guerrilla warfare and thus should be limited to light arms in aid from the West.

JET PLANES

Under the decisions of Mr Nash and the Generals, Yugoslavia's armed forces would be strengthened with equipment to the point where it would be able to fight an offensive as well as defensive war if attacked. The aid thus far extended has been based primarily on the theory that Yugoslavia's chief role in case of war would be that of a defensive army, employing a hit and run holding movement similar to that which boxed in a dozen Axis divisions during World War II.

Of particular importance was the decision to supply Yugoslavia's patchwork air force with modern jet planes. Part of it was based on information which has reached the Western powers that Russia has been modernising the air forces of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria along Yugoslav lines, and that Yugoslavia's borders, with jet fighters operating under directives from Moscow.

Of perhaps equal importance, the United States military delegation also told Marshal

Tito that American dollars will be used to strengthen Yugoslavia's own munitions industry and enable it to produce arms and ammunition which it must now import from the West.

This decision came as a result of the survey by Gen. Eddleman and Gen. Olmsted and their conclusion that Yugoslavia has the necessary resources and—given the equipment—the knowledge to produce its own arms with a consequent saving to the American taxpayer.

Mr Nash and his group, who have already visited Britain, France, Turkey, Greece, Italy and Switzerland, will leave on Monday for Trieste and go on to Austria, Paris, and the Scandinavian countries.—Associated Press.

STRANGE OBJECT SIGHTED

Indianapolis, July 13. Residents, pilots and airport officials all reported on Saturday night that a "flying saucer" object was shooting across the sky over Indianapolis.

Officials at the airport said all reports tallied with the airport information "proving most conclusively that it was not anyone's imagination."

They said it was an "unidentifiable object" heading northwest out of Indianapolis. It had a bright glow and was on a straight line, a very definite light line, its altitude was about 10,000 feet.

The state police, however, reported it was a "shooting star." Meanwhile, reports poured in from the entire city.

E. J. Arnold said he was in his front yard when he saw a round object flying across the sky from the southeast. He said he believed it was about 5,000 to 10,000 feet.

William Tressler, 20, who "dabbled" in astronomy at Vincennes University, said it travelled from "horizon to horizon in 10 seconds." He said, "To the best of my knowledge it was not a meteor." He described it as reddish in colour changing to green.

Chester Webb and Bob Webb reported seeing a round object with a tail three times as long as the diameter of the "saucer." They said it travelled on a straight line and disappeared behind a wooded section of the park.—United Press.

RED EMBASSY GUARDED BY POLICE

Diplomat Ordered To Leave

London, July 13. Two British policemen stood guard at the entrance of the Russian Embassy here today, excluding "unauthorised visitors" and apparently checking activities of the Embassy's Second Secretary, Pavel Kuznetsov, who has been ordered to leave the country by next Saturday.

Kuznetsov was named in the Central Criminal Court last week as the Russian official to whom William Marshall, 24-year-old Foreign Office radio operator, gave official secrets, Marshall was sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

Kuznetsov could not be prosecuted on spy charges because he is protected by diplomatic immunity. Russia protested that when he was apprehended with Marshall at a suburban park he was searched before his identity was established. The British answer was to demand, made early today, that Kuznetsov leave the country within a week.

"CALL TOMORROW"

It was impossible to ascertain today whether Kuznetsov was behind the door of the imposing Embassy building, which the policemen were guarding.

In reply to telephoned inquiries about Kuznetsov, a man at the Embassy said, "Call tomorrow, we are off today."

That is precisely what an Embassy spokesman said Saturday.

The policeman at the door would say only that they had been instructed to keep out "unauthorised persons." For hours no one entered or left the Embassy building, a mansion in Kensington Palace Gardens' "Millionaires' Row."

In normal practice a country asked to recall an unwelcome diplomat can do nothing except withdraw him. But in official circles it was thought likely that Russia would retaliate in some manner, probably by demanding the recall of a British diplomat serving in Russia.—Associated Press.

Quakes Recorded

New York, July 13. Two sharp earthquakes about 2,000 miles from here were recorded today on the seismograph at Fordham University.

Rather Joseph Lynch, University's earthquake expert, said he could not determine the direction of the shocks. The first was recorded at 12.16 GMT and the second at 12.23 GMT.—United Press.

Miners' Bodies Recovered

Ayr Colliery, July 13. The bodies of four men trapped in a 90-foot deep shaft at Ayr colliery on July 4 were recovered today.

They were identified as Patrick McPartland, James Thompson, Grounway Jones and Percy Maloney.

Rescue squads worked night and day for a week to extricate bodies from 40 feet of water and ten feet of silt.—Reuter.

Mossadegh Seeks New Authority

Teheran, July 13. Premier Mohammed Mossadegh was reported to have asked Parliament on Sunday for unprecedented powers to rule Iran as he sees fit for six months in order to solve the country's economic crisis.

A pro-Mossadegh Deputy told reporters the aged Nationalist leader made his request at a five-hour closed session of Iran's Lower House of Parliament, the Majlis.

No official announcement was made.

The Deputy said Mossadegh presented a single bill proposing that he be given the right to "initiate and enforce" for six months the rigid measures he believes necessary to put his bankrupt nation's finance, economics, banking and employment back on their feet.

At the end of that period, the Deputy said, Mossadegh promised to ask both houses of Parliament to turn these measures into law if they felt some good had been accomplished.

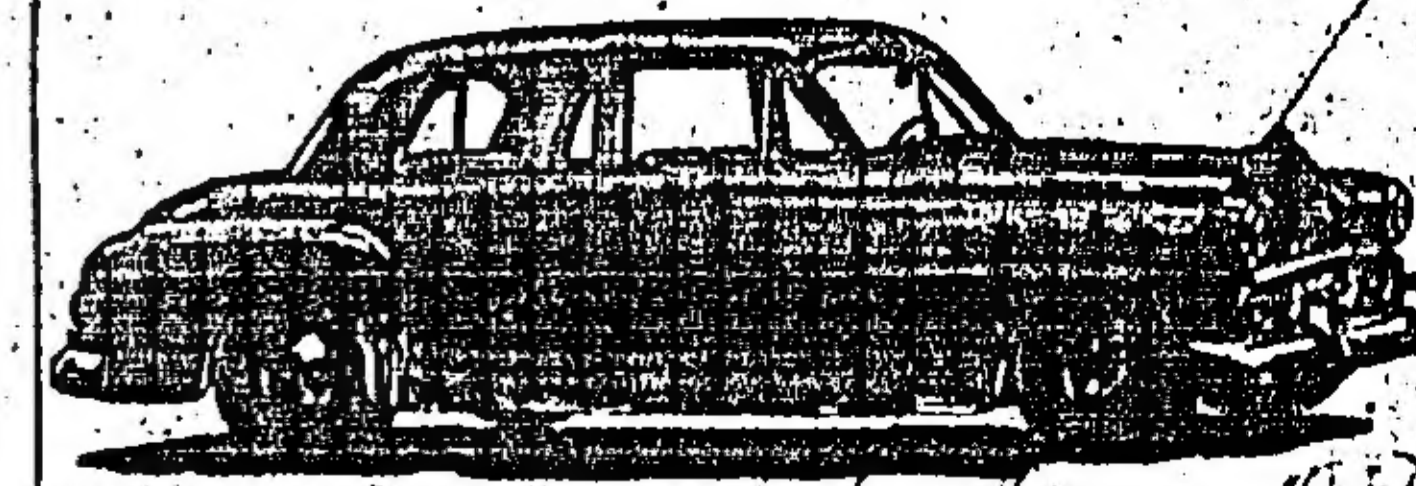
In effect, the proposal would give Mossadegh the power to carry on the major governmental functions by decree.

It was the first time the Premier had attended the Majlis in seven months and it was his first official act since accepting re-appointment to the top government post last week.

Mossadegh still has not formed a cabinet and he was said to have told the Deputies they must first decide on his proposal for sweeping power before he could present a government lineup for their approval.—Associated Press.

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& 9.30 P.M. & 9.30 P.M.

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From the time of the arrival of the World's Beauties at New York to the crowning of "Miss Universe" at Long Beach, California.

ADDED at the KING'S:—

Is every man entitled TO TAKE ONE FALSE STEP?

William POWELL Shelley WINTERS

TAKE ONE FALSE STEP

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See it and sing it!

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"I'll See You In My Dreams"

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Next Change: "NO QUESTIONS ASKED"

Italian Screen Stars In London



Visitors in London for the London Film Festival are Italian screen stars Lina Amanda, Cosetta Greco and Gina Lollobrigida. The latter is the top "pin-up" girl of the Italian screen.—Express Photo.

Economic Aid For Malta

Malta, July 13. The British Government has agreed in principle to grant economic assistance to Malta.

The amount of the assistance and its form, however, remains to be settled.

The decision was understood to be a result of an elaborate study of the island's economic position in connection with the discussions which have been going on in London since June 3 between British and Maltese Ministers.—France-Press.

PREVENTIVE DETENTION IN INDIA

Proposed Extension To Be Debated

New Delhi, July 13. The proposed extension of the Indian Preventive Detention Act—under which enemies of the State can be held without trial—will be debated in the Lower House of Parliament this week.

The Act enables the Government to deal without formal trial persons found guilty by a magistrate of trying to overthrow the Constitution.

Due to expire on September 30 next, it was passed in 1950 after outbreaks of Communist violence and sabotage and was renewed for six months last March.

Despite vigorous Communist and right-wing opposition last week, the House of the People decided to discuss this week a bill to prolong the Act till the end of 1954.

The bill will amend the Act to fix the maximum detention under its provisions to 12 months, to require detention orders passed by magistrates to be approved by State governments within 15 days, and to give those detained the right to appear before a review board within three months of sentence.—Reuters.

STAR

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

"SCHUBERT'S SERENADE"



10. W. THE MAGIC BOY
11. F. FEVERS AMBER
12. F. STRANGERS ON A TRAIN
13. S. A PLACE IN THE SUN
14. S. MYSTIC THIEVES
15. M. THE DANCING YEARS
16. T. THE TANKS ARE COMING

Korea Veterans Being Sent To W. Germany

Frankfurt, July 13.

The United States Army in Germany will get an increasing stream of Korea veterans as replacement troops in the coming months, according to army sources here.

Replacements now arriving, they added, already contain a fair sprinkling of much-decorated men who have fought against the Communists on the Korean battlefields.

Army officers explain that the bigger flow of battle-experienced veterans is due to the fact that casualties in Korea have been much lighter in the past year than during the first year of the war. Thus, a much larger number of men, mostly regulars, are now becoming available for service in Germany and elsewhere.

The veterans arriving in Germany have done up to about a year's service in Korea and spent several months in the United States, often helping to instruct recruits before coming overseas again.

Though senior officers are generally satisfied with the combat readiness of the six divisions which make up the 7th Army in Germany, they are highly pleased at the prospect of getting more and more men with up-to-date battle experience.

The mixing of such men in units composed chiefly of young conscripts is bound to have an important effect on gluing the combat value of the mass of the army, no matter how well trained it is.

NOT AFFECTED

Army Commanders deny that this is affecting the efficiency of their units. One told Reuters: "We are not getting raw recruits in exchange. We are getting men who have already had five to six months' training in the United States. In addition, we have had a fair number of veterans from Korea."

But while Korea veterans are coming to Germany, United States soldiers already here are being stimulated by the constant round of thorough training into volunteering in increasing numbers to fight in Korea.

The United States Army's European Headquarters at Heidelberg, south of here, reported that up to the third week in June, 1,954 infantrymen had volunteered for Korea. More than 1,300 had so far been accepted and reassigned. About 100 applications had been disapproved, while the remainder were still being dealt with.

Though senior officers are wary to see these men fighting men go, they believe that the

Korea veteran replacements now arriving will at least make up for their departure and even help to strengthen the already high morale of their men.

AMERICAN ARMY UNIT NEWS- PAPERS IN GERMANY

Their reports give a good picture of the type of fighting men which the United States Army here is now getting. Some of the latest arrivals include: Sergeant James R. Reilly, who has the Purple Heart, the Korean Service Ribbon with three stars, the United Nations Ribbon with lanyard, and a distinguished Unit citation with three Oakleaf clusters.

This paratrooper who has had six years' service, arrived in Korea in January 1951 and fought with the 1st Ranger Company, which was attached to the 2nd Infantry Division. He returned to the United States in August 1951.

Another Purple Heart holder is Private Arthur E. Buswell, a Texan from San Antonio, who was in Korea from August 1950 to January 1951. He saw his toughest fighting in December 1950, when the United Nations forces were hurled back from the Yalu River, in North Korea. He also holds the United Nations Ribbon and the Korea Service Ribbon with three stars.

Today these men are back on a potential battlefield under their old chief, General Matthew Ridgway now Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces in Europe.

General Ridgway, who has just cast his "Korea eye" over American, British and French troops in Germany, reported at the end of a three-day inspection that it had given him a "new spirit of confidence."

RUSSIAN ENVOY TO RUMANIA

Paris, July 13.

The new Soviet Ambassador to Rumania, M. Anatoli Lavrentiev, left his former post in Prague today for Rumania, according to the Czech Cotelea agency.

The former Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia was seen off by M. V. Slozky, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.—France-Press.

Danish King In Greenland

Godthaab, July 13.

The whole town of Godthaab, Greenland's 200-year-old capital, turned out to greet King Frederik and Queen Ingrid, visiting Denmark's Arctic colony for the first time since the King's accession, when they arrived here on a three weeks' tour of the country.

The King was incognito in Greenland waters on board the Royal yacht for several days, but did not make his official entry into the Colony until yesterday.

In a broadcast late last night King Frederik, forshadowed equal rights for the people of Greenland in the Danish community.

The Governor of Greenland, in his speech of welcome, said that "many things are not yet as they should be," but he added that Greenland was on the threshold of great developments, and in a period of transition between the Stone and Atomic Age.

After luncheon, when whale meat, seal liver and walrus were the special delicacies, the King and Queen toured the city. In the streets were many women in colorful national costume while most of the men wore white anoraks (hooded tunics).

A Royal salute of 21 blasts of dynamite greeted the King and Queen when they inspected a new reservoir in the hills behind the capital.

Before midnight—which, so close to the Arctic Circle, is now broad daylight—the Queen attended an open air "dance-milk" wearing Greenland dress—red leather high boots, furry sealskin trousers, and a broad collar made of 200,000 multi-colored beads worn over a brightly beaded blouse.

Today the King and Queen attended Divine service in the century-old wooden church.—Reuters.

WESTERN NOTE AN "EVASION"

Berlin, July 13.

The first official Communist comment on the latest Western note to the Soviet Union on Germany put out here today rejected it as "an evasion manoeuvre."

The commentary by the official East German news agency ADN said: "These notes are regarded by the German public as another attempt to evade a discussion of the main problems—earliest conclusion of a peace treaty and formation of an all-German government."

"Instead of discussing such a secondary problem as the commission for the investigation of the prerequisites for elections, Germans believe that the three Western Powers are trying for an endless exchange of notes while burying for good the problem of a peace treaty."

They are trying to win time to ratify their Bonn Convention with the Western German Government. This Bonn Convention will put unquenchable obstacles in the way of a peace treaty.—Reuters.

Albania Makes Another Try

London, July 13.

Albania has again asked to be admitted to the United Nations, according to a Tass Soviet news agency, message received in London today.

The agency quoted a telegram sent by the Albanian Premier, General Enver Hoxha, to the United Nations Secretariat, and to the President of the Security Council.

It said: "The Government of the People's Republic of Albania now once again requests that its lawful desire for admittance to the United Nations be considered."

Last week the United Nations Security Council postponed until September the consideration of applications for membership of the United Nations by 20 nations, including Albania.—Reuters.

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BUD and LOU are feudin' McCoy's... in a riot of hillbilly foolin' and funnin' around!

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Democrats Prepare For Next Week's Nomination Convention In Chicago

KEFAUVER HEADING CANDIDATES

Chicago, July 13.

On the heels of the departing Republicans, the Democrats moved in here today to oil the machinery for their national nominating convention which opens a week tomorrow.

Before the last Republican had left, advance patrols of the Democratic National Committee took over "Convention Headquarters" in Chicago's vast Conrad Hilton Hotel.

The staff of Senator Richard Russell of Georgia was the first group to take up headquarters of any of the Democratic presidential candidates.

Delegates have been warned to watch their step, lest the television cameras and microphones catch them in unguarded conversation, looking bored or cracking their jaws over chewing gum.

The Democratic National Committee said today that it has tentatively selected more than 3,000 delegates and officials in preparation for the nominating session, reminding them that wild words or gestures going into millions of homes would make a tremendous impression on voters.

The preliminaries to the Democratic National Convention will open officially on Wednesday, when its drafting committee begins public hearings on the "platform"—the party's statement of principles and objectives for next November's general elections.

The biggest policy issue at the convention will be civil rights.

A meeting of the Credentials Committee has been called for Friday to examine claims of rival delegates from Mississippi and Texas, who are contesting each other's right to sit at the convention.

NOWHERE NEAR
The committee is expected to reach its decisions without the Republican Convention's bitterness and argument.

In pledged votes none of the 20 prospective challengers for the nomination has anything near the 916 needed.

The latest press polls show Senator Kefauver leading with 252.

The Southern "Dixiecrat" Senator Richard Russell, second with 117½, not including 18 from Mississippi and over 20 in Texas' 52-vote delegation, which will be contested by rival factions.

Mr. Averell Harriman, Mutual Security Administrator, is third with 101½.

Governor Stevenson of Illinois, said to be President Truman's choice as a successor, though he himself has repeatedly said he does not want to run, has 84 delegates.

HARRIMAN SPEECH
Mr. Harriman declared today that the Republican Party had adopted dishonest foreign policy and is trying to hide its platform behind "General Eisenhower's smile."

He said in a television speech that if the Republicans win the

general elections on Nov. 4 and "carry out the policies they are famous for, we will have that depression and we will pull the world down with us, and then the Communists would move in."

Mr. Harriman denounced the foreign policy plank of the platform adopted by the Republicans during last week's Chicago Convention.

The plank, written by the former State Department official, John Foster Dulles, drafted in one document the views of ex-President Hoover, Senator Taft, Gen. Eisenhower and Gen. MacArthur. That shows it is not an honest document.

"The only affirmative positions are where they take a Democratic (party) position on issues."

The Republican platform pledged aid to the anti-Communist collective security forces in Europe.

CIVIL RIGHTS
Mr. Harriman insisted that domestically the Republican party would destroy "the great fundamental rights of labour" to organize and bargain collectively.

The Republican platform urged the retention of the Taft-Hartley law, which the labour unions oppose.

On civil (Negro) rights, Mr. Harriman said two-thirds of the people of the free world are coloured and any retreat from the Democratic party's espousal of civil rights "would set us back around the world."

Mr. Harriman said any talk of a "new liberalism" in the Republican party is a thin cover, adding: "They may have General Eisenhower's smile but their Republican Senators are pledged to stamp out every reform that has helped the people over the past 20 years."—Reuter and Associated Press.

TELEVISION'S ROLE
Chicago, July 13.
The role television played in the Republican National Convention was the major topic today among columnists, political experts and commentators.

The majority seemed to feel the Republicans made a number of mistakes in handling television coverage and an important share of responsibility for Senator Robert Taft's failure to win the Presidential nomination could be attributed to his campaign manager's TV tactics.

In a copyrighted story on the "ins and outs" of how Taft lost to Ike, the Chicago Daily News said the Taft managers were guilty of a series of TV errors. The first was the move to bar TV coverage of the

national committee hearings on the contested Southern delegates which gave the Eisenhower camp further ammunition for their charges that the Taft people were trying to rig the Convention.

The second was "to parade the same old, tired faces" of aging politicians before TV viewers.

An "Ike" man was quoted as saying his camp deliberately selected good looking young men and gave them short speeches for effect.

Meanwhile, General Eisenhower went to nearby Fort Sheridan to visit his three young grand-children today, as he enjoyed his first good day of rest since winning the nomination.

His aides said "Ike" will leave here on Monday for Denver, where he will spend several weeks.

Before leaving for the military post, Gen. Eisenhower was escorted for two and a half hours with Herbert Brownell, long a special adviser to Governor Thomas Dewey of New York. Mr. Brownell was a strategist in Gen. Eisenhower's victory over Senator Taft.

Mr. Arthur Summerfield, new Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said he will take personal charge of the November campaign.

Senator Taft, leaving for a holiday at his Murray Bay, Canada, summer home after his arduous but futile drive for nomination, promised to campaign for Gen. Eisenhower if the Ohio Senator will be invited to take an active part in the campaign.—United Press.

WIFE'S DISCLOSURES
Chicago, July 13.
General Eisenhower's wife, Mamie, has disclosed that her husband's hobbies are painting and cooking. Comparing her husband as an artist with Mr. Winston Churchill, who also took up painting in later life, she told reporters: "Ike has never had any instruction—Churchill has."

Mrs. Eisenhower was holding her first press conference since her husband's nomination.

General Eisenhower started painting after watching a friend at work and asking if he could have the left-over paints. When he asked his wife to find a "rag, thumbtacks and a board," she told reporters: "Ike has never had any instruction—Churchill has."

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Loyalty Pledge In Ulster

Belfast, July 12.
Some 100,000 members of the Orange Order, attending a series of meetings in all parts of Northern Ireland today in celebration of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, pledged their loyalty to Queen Elizabeth II and reiterated their determination that Northern Ireland would remain part of the British Commonwealth.

In Belfast, where the biggest demonstration took place, about 25,000 Orangemen, with bands and banners, walked five miles to Flinthy, on the outskirts of the city, where they were addressed by the Prime Minister, Lord Brookeborough, — Reuter.

Important Talks In New Delhi

Kashmir Premier To Confer With Nehru

New Delhi, July 14.
Kashmir's Prime Minister, Sheikh Abdullah, and his Cabinet will arrive here on Tuesday for important talks which may open a new chapter in Indo-Kashmir relations.

Premier Abdullah is expected to stay three or four days as the guest of Prime Minister Nehru for discussion of all outstanding problems in an attempt to define Kashmir's political and constitutional relationship to India.

The constitutional question hinges on four main issues:

1. Whether the Kashmir State Government has the right to abolish the monarchy and install its own elected head of State.

2. How financial integration can be achieved between India and Kashmir, and how Kashmir could be compensated for the loss of customs revenue which would follow.

3. Whether the fundamental rights of the Indian Constitution are applicable to Kashmir. This raises the question of Kashmir's expropriation of land without compensation during land reforms, which conflict with the Indian Constitution.

4. Whether the Supreme Court in Delhi should have jurisdiction over Kashmiri courts as a Court of Appeal.

The last three issues are likely to prove difficult.

So far as the head of State is concerned, it is understood the Indian and Kashmiri Governments would agree to the continuance of the Regent, Yuvraj Karan Singh, son of the Maharajah, as head of State and that India would have no objection to Kashmir electing her own head in future provided his appointment was subject to approval by the President of the Indian Union.—Reuter.

Bastille Day Parade In Paris

Paris, July 13.
Parisians, laden with rugs and picnic baskets took up positions tonight along the Champs Elysees to secure a good view of tomorrow's traditional Bastille Day parade, which President Auriol said would be "the most impressive since the war."

They will watch and cheer 10,000 of France's crack troops and some of her latest weapons filing past down the famous tree-lined thoroughfare, which leads to the Arc de Triomphe.

Bearded Foreign Legionnaires, mounted Spahis in flowing burnouses and Alpine Chasseurs will be among the troops taking part in the parade, expected to last more than two hours.

President Auriol will take the salute from a special stand with the Prime Minister, Antoine Pinay, the Defence Minister, Rene Pleven, and the Inspector-General of the French Army, Marshal Alphonse Juin.

Marshal Juin will receive his Marshal's baton at a brief ceremony held on the Presidential stand.

Open air dancing, in which thousands are already taking part, will go on all night in beflagged streets and squares, garlanded with lamps and fairy lights.

The climax of the anniversary of the French Revolution will be fireworks displays which will light up the town corners of the capital.—Reuter.

American Trade Policy

TRUMAN HITS AT PROTECTIONISTS

Washington, July 13.
President Truman said today that reductions in imports of foreign products, such as cheese, and other recent U.S. curbs on foreign trade may threaten the Mutual Security programme and pose a "very real dilemma for our whole foreign policy."

Mr. Truman directed the 12-man Public Advisory Board for Mutual Security to make a broad study of the whole field of tariffs, import quotas, trade in farm products and customs procedures.

The Board will make recommendations to the White House and to Congress.

Mr. Truman suggested that the growing trade barriers erected by the United States obstruct the aims of the Atlantic defence community.

President Truman also asked for re-examination of the policy of banning Western trade with the Communist orbit.

He said the U. S. is trying to build up the military and economic strength of the free world Allies and spending very substantial sums to do so.

BARRIERS GROWING
"This is why we have urged upon them programmes of import expansion and tariff reduction so that, through world trade, they can expand their dollar earnings and progressively reduce their dependence on our aid," Mr. Truman added.

Mr. Truman continued: "Yet at the same time we find growing up in this country an increasing body of restrictive laws."

President Truman asked the Board to examine tariff policies with special reference to the expiration of reciprocal trade agreement acts next year, import restrictions, agricultural policies affecting foreign trade, maritime laws and regulations and problems of domestic producers who may be injured by certain types of foreign commerce.

The Mutual Security Administrator, Mr. W. Averell Harriman, is Chairman of the Mutual Security Advisory Board, but it is expected that the Board will name an Acting Chairman for this foreign trade study.

The Board is composed of representatives of industry, labour and education, including members of both political parties, and Mr. Truman directed that the study be made on a basis independent of interested Government agencies. — Associated Press.

Tribute Paid To Menon

London, July 13.
The Government of India issued tonight a tribute to Mr. Krishna Menon, who, before he became High Commissioner in August, 1947, had for many years taken a notable part in furthering the cause of Indian independence in Britain.

The statement said: "With the establishment of the Republic of India, a new pattern of international relations as between independent nations developed."

"In the building up of these new relationships in international affairs, Shri Krishna Menon, in his capacity as India's High Commissioner in London, played a notable part."

"The Government of India wish to take this opportunity to express their high appreciation of the distinguished services he has rendered to his country."—Reuter.

Architect's Death

Los Angeles, July 12.
Dr. Eugene Gus Stahlin, international architect born in Vienna, died here today, aged 71. For the last five years he has been Professor of Architecture at the University of Brazil.—Reuter.

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TO-MORROW AT THE LEE
THE THIEF OF BAGDAD
THE WONDER PICTURE OF THE YEAR
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
FOR THE EXTRA MORNING PERFORMANCE OF
"SCHUBERT'S SERENADE"
On Wednesday, 16th July at 12 Noon.

On the occasion of the French National Day, the management of this theatre has specially arranged to show the great French musical film, "SCHUBERT'S SERENADE" on Monday, July 14 and Tuesday, July 15, for two days only.

The film "SCHUBERT'S SERENADE" a super French musical production, released by Cosmopolitan Pictures Corp. of New York, stars Lillian Harvey, French Prima donna, Bernard Lancret and Louis Jouvet. The sweet Schubert's melodies presented in this film include "Ave Maria," "Winter Journey," "Waltz of Yearning," "Impatience," "Moment Musical," "The Rosamunde Ballet" and the "Unfinished Symphony," with the "Serenade" as the main theme. This film is in French dialogue with English sub-titles.

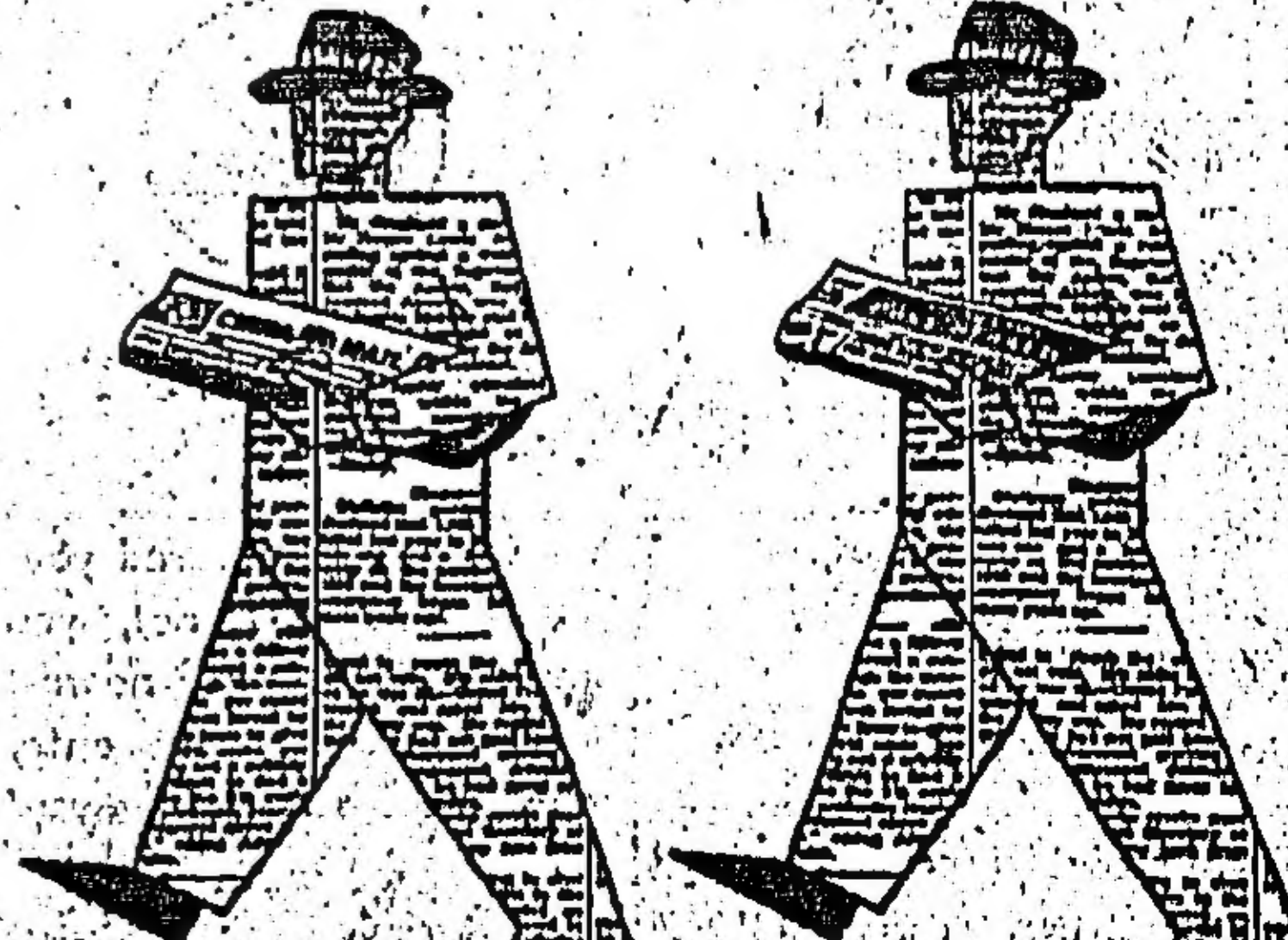
The film received the best from critics and the biography of Franz Schubert has been published in local leading English and Chinese newspapers.

The management of this theatre wish to convey their gratitude to the King George V School for their group booking of 400 seats, and in order to comply with their request there will be an extra morning show on Wednesday, July 16 at 12 Noon.

As there are still a few more seats available we take this opportunity in inviting those movie-goers, who are interested in classical music, to book early. Group bookings for schools and clubs are welcome.

The Management,
STAR THEATRE

THREE
SILENT
SALESMEN



Amnesty Call In Germany

Essen, July 13.
The Congress of the Free Democratic Party, a member of the West German Government Coalition, today called for a general amnesty, "or similar settlement," for the 600 German war criminals still in Allied jails.

In a unanimous resolution the Congress called the method envisaged in the Bonn Conventions "in no way satisfactory."

The Congress called for a mixed Allied-German Board to review sentences and make recommendations for mercy.—Reuter.

CLAIM TO GALILEE TERRITORY

Israel Taking A Firm Stand

Jerusalem, July 13.
Israel today threatened to meet "force by force" when informed of the reported Syrian demands for the eastern shore of the Sea of Galilee.

An Israeli military spokesman said: "My country will not enter into any negotiations under the shadow of a threat which in itself constitutes a serious violation of the armistice agreement."

He was commenting on the demands by Colonel Adb Shishakli, Syrian Chief of Staff, for a strip, ten metres wide, on the sea's eastern shore and for Israel to stop the drainage work of the Huleh swamps. These are said by usually reliable sources to have been mentioned at a recent meeting between the United States Ambassador, Mr. B. Monnett Davis, and Israeli officials.

The matter is also reported to have been raised by General William Riley, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Observer Corps, who recently returned from America, and on both occasions it was intimated that Colonel Shishakli was prepared to use force.

The Israeli military spokesman said the present armistice terms could not be changed except by bilateral agreement.

They have been several incidents in recent months on the Sea of Galilee where Syrian outposts are alleged to have opened fire on Israeli fishermen. A boat and crew, taken into Syrian custody after taking refuge when in difficulties, were last week returned to Israel after a complaint to the United Nations observers.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle

1 Minute parole (8).
2 Plunderer (6).
3 Cowards (8).
4 Spoken (4).
5 Rolls along (8).
6 Change (5).
7 Annoy (5).
8 Exhausted (5).
9 Note (4).
10 Further (8).
11 Servant (8).
12 Approached (8).
13 Unbalanced (8).

1 Scold (5).
2 False (5).
3 Interference (7).
4 Spoken (4).
5 Consumes (4).
6 Sham (5).
7 Attempts (6).
8 Practical wisdom (5).
9 Protective garment (5).
10 Came in (7).
11 Gained a point (6).
12 Tart (5).
13 Colour (5).
14 Unfinished (5).
15 Domineer (4).
16 French name (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 3 Inserted, 7 Hated, 8 Exchange, 10 Circular, 12 Singler, 15 Wise, 17 Detective, 18 Horrid, 20 Add, 21 Suspense, 22 Corner, 27 Minister, 28 Ideas, 29 Darkened, Down: 1 Shog, 2 Strum, 3 Mind, 4 Echo, 5 Tennis, 6 Dashed, 9 Trades, 11 Cited, 12 Limit, 14 Reduce, 15 Woe, 16 Slave, 19 Hammered, 20 Blame, 22 Spoke, 23 Diner, 24 Drive, 25 Bye.

Russians Accuse US Of Doctoring Speech By Nehru

Moscow, July 13.

Soviet newspaper Trud today claimed that the United States Embassy in Moscow in its information bulletin falsified the text of an address by the Indian Premier, Mr. Nehru.

The paper asserted that the Embassy information bulletin issued by the United States Information Service and distributed to other missions in Moscow in mimeographed copies, gave a faked version of a speech by Mr. Nehru.

In the speech, it alleged, Mr. Nehru was quoted as attacking the Soviet Union when in fact he did not.

Trud then referred to the book "American Diplomacy" by the United States Ambassador to Moscow, Mr. George Kennan, and, without mentioning the author by name, cited it as saying that the greatest influence which the United States can exercise in international affairs is through example.

Trud said "The example given by this number of the bulletin of the American Embassy in Moscow is shameful."

Trud said that issue No. 129 of the bulletin quoted Prime Minister Nehru as saying: "India during several years of independence achieved greater progress than Communist China or the Soviet Union."

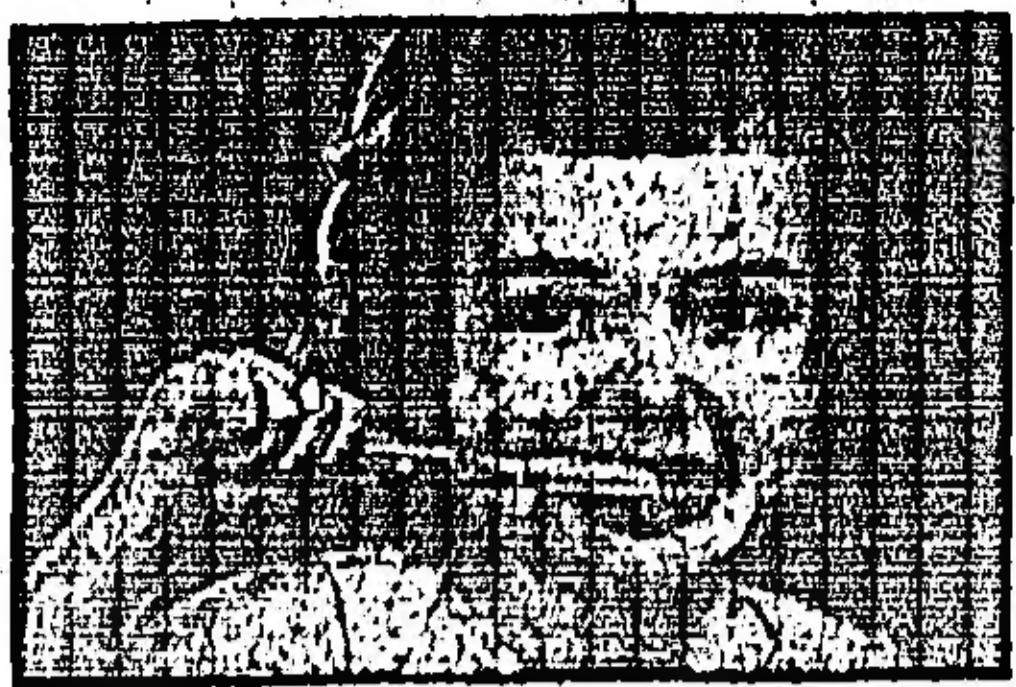
Trud said the information bulletin quoted Mr. Nehru as calling the Dnieper Dam and power station "insignificant" when in fact he praised this Soviet enterprise.

Trud claimed that the Embassy bulletin version of Mr. Nehru's speech contained 60 lines of four paragraphs which were a complete fabrication.

"We have business here with a genuine forgery," said Trud.

The paper described the bulletin version as a "lie in the repulsive form typical of reactionary propaganda."—Associated Press.

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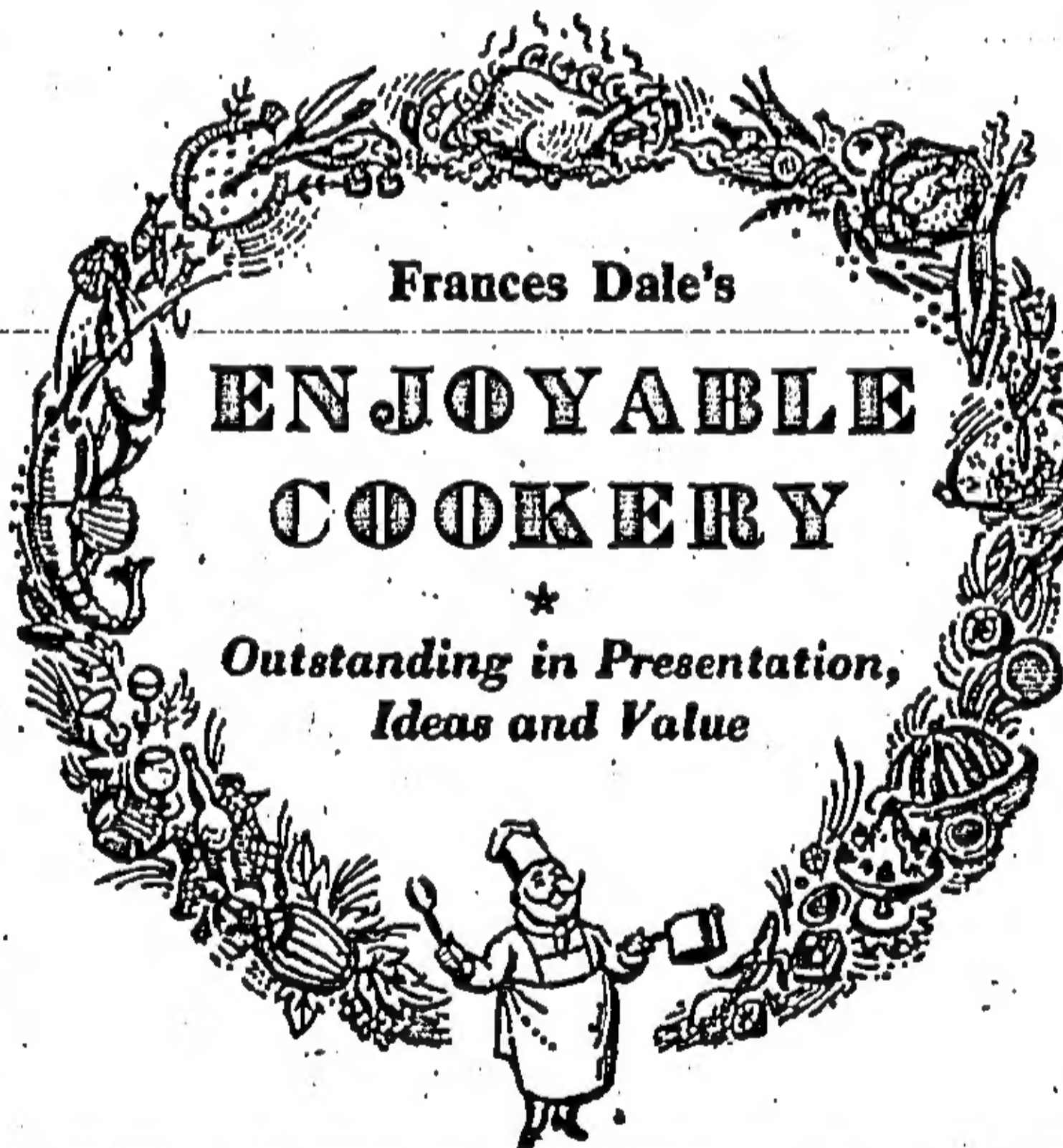
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Brushing with LISTERINE Tooth Paste after every meal helps reduce tooth decay, polishes your teeth whiter, brighter than ever. CHILDREN LOVE ITS FRESH, MINTY FLAVOR.

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Underlining The Kremlin's Great Defeat

The YUGOSLAV TAILOR MAKES STALIN A SUIT

By BEVERLEY BAXTER

London. WILL tell you a good joke," said the Yugoslavian Minister, "a Yugoslavian joke."

There were half a dozen of us dining at Lord Beaverbrook's London flat and we received the Minister's pronouncement with what might be described as modified rapture. A good joke needs no bush.

"Stalin," said our friend in his picturesque English, "had a yard of cloth and sent for a Bulgarian tailor to make him a suit out of it. But the Bulgarian said he could not do it with so little cloth. Therefore, he was liquidated. So there comes a Rumanian tailor but he is also unable and he is liquidated. It happened the same with the Hungarian tailor. Now comes the joke and it is good. Stalin sends for a Yugoslavian tailor who says 'Yes! I will make you a suit out of the cloth and an overcoat as well.' Stalin was very surprised and says to him: 'How you can do this?' Then the Yugoslavian answers him: 'You see, in Yugoslavia you are such a little man.'"

We all laughed and agreed that it was indeed an excellent story. But listening to him with his twinkling eyes and his zest I began to realize as never before the tremendous blow which Marshal Tito administered to the Kremlin when he broke off relations with the Soviet. More and more it becomes evident that the secession of Yugoslavia from the Comintern was the heaviest defeat that Stalin has suffered since he began the cold war.

PARADOX

YET the situation is full of a paradox. Tito is a Communist, Yugoslavia is Communist. The country is ruled by the secret police, and freedom as we know it does not exist. Therefore when Marshal Tito started the world by denouncing Moscow the wise men said that this was just a cunning device arranged by him and Stalin to fool the West.

"Tito needs industrial equipment," these wise ones said. "He is dollar hungry and is not proud to hold out his hat. If we make the mistake of building up Yugoslavia you will find that at a given moment she will be used as the spearhead of Russia's attack against the West."

No one can deny a measure of logic in those words. It was right to proceed cautiously. Undoubtedly Stalin had denounced Tito for his "grandiose" and Tito had replied that he would not take orders from the upstarts in Kremlin, but it was still hard to believe that the break, if it actually existed, would not be bridged.

American Column By R. M. MacColl

HA-HA COWBOYS HIT GOLD TRAIL

Washington. YET another readjustment must be made in our mental picture of this fast-changing land of America, and this time it is the sunny State of Florida.

Mostly one has imagined it in terms of fabulous beach resorts, super hotels, bathing beauty contests, huge citrus orchards, and the vast, mysterious swamp called the Everglades, where only Seminole Indians and alligators care to penetrate far.

Well, Florida has quietly become a great cattle-raising State into the bargain. In the last two decades her head of cattle has soared from 450,000 to 1,250,000—and it is still going up fast.

From being a term of mild derision, "Florida cowboy" has come to mean something very worth while.

THE United States Chamber of Commerce is pleased with the general business outlook for the nation for the rest of this year and well into 1953. But it is "very disturbed" by one factor in the economy: out of every six dollars (\$23.33) paid in wages and salaries one dollar goes to a Government worker—and despite all the promises and protestations, Government pay rolls are still mounting.

THE American Government winds up its financial year "deep in the red" on paper, but still \$892,850,000 better off than President Truman gloomily predicted 12 months ago.

BRIGHT RED faces at the big old US Treasury building, two minutes away from my office here in Washington. For it is discovered that for the past year a humble clerk has been quietly stealing quantities of drugs which had been seized in raids by the energetic "F. Men" and stored in a cellar—and selling them at a handsome black market profit.

BOB HOPE, off on a personal appearance tour of Israel, is taking a quick course in Hebrew.

The implications of Tito's decision had to be faced. There in the cockpit of Europe was this country surrounded by hostile satellites and facing the overwhelming military strength of Russia. To maintain even a measure of security it meant the creation of an immense army. And since a man cannot carry a rifle and a spade it meant that the labour force would have to be cruelly reduced. In addition the army could be a challenge in itself to the rule of Tito if some of the generals were seized with grand ideas on their own account or if they were seduced by Stalin.

TOOK RISKS

BUT Tito took these risks. He faced the threat of assassination, of a military coup d'etat, of an attack by the satellites inspired by the Russians. An American insurance man said at the time that if Tito wanted a life policy of a million dollars for a year, the company would ask a premium of 999,999 dollars.

Now sufficient time has elapsed for us to put the pieces of the puzzle together. Tito's defiance of the Kremlin was not a mere rush of blood to the head. It was a decision taken in cold blood, or at any rate as cold as Yugoslavian blood can be. He saw that Russia was going to drain the satellites of their produce and minerals and make them slaves to Russian expansion. They would be modelled and organised for one purpose, and one only—to sustain and enrich the Soviet. Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania and Czechoslovakia had taken the yoke without protest, so why should Yugoslavia not do the same?

The answer of course was—the Serbian people; and Tito knew his Serbs better than Stalin.

TURKS HELD

WHEN in the distant past the Turks invaded Europe and threatened to overrun the civilization which Rome had created, it was the Serbs who held them in the final battle and then threw them back. It was in the town of Sarejevo in 1914 that a young man named Princip fired the assassin's shot that plunged the whole world into war. The Austro-Hungarian Empire, ruled over by Franz-Josef, fell apart, and the Serbs put freedom first.

After the 1914-1918 war had ended, Woodrow Wilson brought to his task all the academic wisdom and lack of practical experience which he could command to re-design Europe and free the minorities of the chains that held them down. With the connivance of Lloyd George

and Clemenceau, Austria was reduced to a truncated territory of a great capital with nothing but scenery and history to sustain it.

But Serbia emerged as the Yugoslavia we know today. The assassin of Sarejevo had done well for his people. The throne was firmly established, and the country which had so resented inclusion in the Austrian Empire now had its own minorities.

DER TAG

RECENTLY at Claridge's the exiled King Peter of Yugoslavia told me how he heard the news of his father's assassination. Peter was eleven years of age at the time of the assassination and he mounted the troubled throne as a mere child mourning the father whom he deeply loved. Naturally he could only be a king in name, and his uncle Prince Paul (brother-in-law of the Duchess of Kent) was made Regent.

Incidentally, the exiled Peter is now writing his reminiscences. If he writes as vividly as he talks it should be a book that will stir the waters more than somewhat.

The Serbs and their conglomerate minorities rallied to the young king when he mounted the throne. They are an emotional people with a peasant poetry of their own and they were moved by the youth of the boy whose father had been so cruelly murdered. In fact the maternalism of their feeling roused their protective instincts. It seemed that at last Serbia would have a real period of internal and external peace.

But there was a mad Austrian painter of mad subjects, a ranting agitator with a truly baroque, cruel creature with a devilish knowledge of the weaknesses and cupidity of human nature. Step by step Hitler built his

kingdom on brutality and fear. And so there came Der Tag once more. This time it was Poland that met the German thrust.

Yugoslavia was not at war. It was incredible but true. Almost for the first time in European history they were not involved in the battle. Wisely, if ingloriously, Prince Paul's Government conceded everything that Germany demanded in the way of economic benefits. Their hatred of Germany was intense but they recognised the weakness of their isolation. Neither Britain nor France could send them a single grenadier if they engaged in war. Also the great fear was Germany's ally, or at any rate Germany's stooge, the infamous non-aggression pact had joined Germany and Russia in unholy matrimony.

But in 1941 German arrogance was out of hand. German forces were in Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, and Hitler summoned Prince Paul and his principal ministers to Berlin. "I demand passage across your territory," said Hitler. Prince Paul no doubt did his best but he was westernised in thought and temperament and was no match for the ranting all-conquering Caesar of Berlin.

TEN DAYS

PRINCE Paul returned home and declared that he had given in to Hitler in order to save Serbia from being crushed. In a matter of hours there was a palace revolution. A group of Serbian officers and politicians, with the Young King at their head, overthrew the Government and sent Prince Paul into ignominious exile.

The Germans did not hesitate. Without even a declaration of war they sent a savage bombing raid on Belgrade and then attacked with such fury that the end was only a matter of days. While the Serbs were still fighting with unimaginable bravery, the heroic Italians thought they had better come in on a sure thing, so they attacked Serbia from the West. In 10 days it was all over. Or so Hitler thought. How was he to know then that large forces of Serbs, later to be called Partisans, had escaped to

the mountains where they were to harass the Germans by day and by night until Hitler and the Third Reich had gone down in flames.

In the meantime the King and his advisers had flown to London where they joined the ever-enlarging group of emigre governments. London in those days was in fact the very seat of world government—or at any rate that portion of the world that was at war with Hitler.

About a year later the mother of King Peter asked me to come and see her. She was worried about her son and wanted me to advise her. For what my advice was worth I gave it to her. The young king should be flown to the Serbian mountains and join the partisans. If he did not do so he would find that the men who had conducted the resistance movement would seize power when the war was over.

CONFLICT

THE conflict was obvious, the conflict between the Queen and the mother. Her husband had been assassinated. Was she to lose her son in the desperate fighting of the partisans? Peter did not go. When the war was over Tito declared himself dictator and the Monarchy was at an end. No doubt it will live again but not while Tito rules.

I have told this strange story of the Serbian people because today they have the largest Army in Europe, and constitute the most important military ally that the West possesses. While France and Britain, with the aid of America and some participation by Western Germany, try to build up a European Army, Yugoslavia has more divisions in Europe than all the rest of them put together. With tremendous courage Tito faces not only Russia, but satellites that support her.

Yet even that does not conclude the story. As a Communist he has enunciated "the theory that Communism need not be subservient to Russia. He has shown the way to others."

Therefore I claim that the story of the tailor, as told to us in London by the Yugoslavian Minister, has significance. It is a weapon that every despot fears. The Yugoslavians laugh at the Kremlin, and in Stalin's ears that laughter may sound more menacing than gunfire.

RUSSIAN "SECRET WEAPON" FOR THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By JAN BLANKERS

THROUGHOUT the ages people have known that their powers of endurance could be stimulated by the use of certain drugs. The Samoides took fish spawn which contains muscarine to increase their fighting powers; in South America, certain tribes which had a hard struggle for existence made things easier for themselves by chewing the leaves of coca plants. These were means of doping in cases of necessity and this is something which has not died out in our own age because now too, as in

the last World War, though in a more up-to-date manner and by more effective methods, doping is used to increase the powers of endurance of the human body.

It is therefore not surprising that doping found its way into the world of sport. What could be more simple than to take a dose of medicine or a pill, or even to make use of a hypodermic syringe to win an event, lest the physical and spiritual capacities should be found wanting. So there has come into the world of sport an evil so basic that in our opinion the combating of it should be the business of the law, rather than of the committees of sports clubs. For, exceedingly difficult though it is to catch the transgressors in the act, anyone who is acquainted with the inadequate methods employed in attacking the evil, and knows that in some branches of sport there is a preference for maintaining silence concerning doping, will realise that the sports clubs are impotent in this respect. The more so since various views obtain as to what is meant by doping.

The view at present prevailing is that all the means which result in an immediate improvement of performance during training or in matches constitute doping. There are those who consider massage and other harmless means as "doping"; there are even some who go so far as to consider the cheers of the public and the mental training which precedes a sporting event as spiritual doping. The intricacy of the problem lies in the fact that a

certain kind of matter or a means, harmless in itself, can remove the sense of fatigue, and that may be exceedingly injurious to the health of the individual.

Recent publications in trade papers on the other side of the Iron Curtain may be taken as examples of how very intricate the problem is. Much publicity is given in these papers to a "secret weapon" of the Russians for use in the Olympic Games. This miraculous medicine appears to be a scientifically prepared mixture which artificially arouses and stimulates the enthusiasm and the competitive spirit of the Russian participants.

The preparation was discovered by a Russian doctor, B. M. Tsyeplov, who was commissioned to find such a drug by the Institute for Physical Development. It is said to consist of an adrenaline preparation. The trade papers write as though the discovery were miraculous, but the effect of adrenaline has been known for so long in the medical world that the writers of the articles, probably also became acquainted with this preparation for the purpose of arousing their own enthusiasm.

The fact remains, however, that there are articles for everybody to read on the application of a preparation which, without doubt, comes within the scope of what is meant by doping. And in the world of international sport there are at present in use—openly or covertly—many preparations which can be said to be at variance with the prevailing views on doping. It can be proved immediately that some of the preparations are extremely harmful to the organisms of the participant. These are in the main the pre-

parations which during long periods of exertion put the safety valve—the symptoms of fatigue—out of action. The use of these preparations creates a situation in which the reserve of strength in the body is exhausted without warning until a collapse occurs. It is hardly necessary to say that the use of these means is a disgrace to the world of sport. But there are also many other preparations which should not be used in the sporting world—among these are all the preparations which by dilating the veins stimulate the circulation or the central nervous system, such as cocaine and cardiolol and now, the Russian preparation. And this holds good even if it should be proved that they are non-injurious.

If it is nonetheless necessary to raise the enthusiasm of those who take part in sport—and this apparently is in those branches of sport in which the participants, owing to a lack of training and of skill, require a stimulant for their competitions—let us in the name of heaven in such cases be satisfied with mental training and pep talks! In any case, these are not injurious to the organisms of the competitor, even if a somewhat too enthusiastic speech may occasionally have troublesome consequences for the other party, or parties.

The doping question is, however, of such importance that the sporting world should again give it its serious attention. The last report on the problem dates from 1939 when the Dane, Ove Boje, compiled his report for the Hygiene Commission of the League of Nations. But since then the struggle for supremacy in the world of sports has become so keen that the use of doping methods increases continually. The time has therefore come when a definite verdict should be pronounced on the subject.

INVENTIONS OF THE DEVIL SIR



"A most dangerous invention, I tell you—why, soon people will lose the use of their legs!"



"Just another device for increasing the foolish tempo of our modern life."



"It is as much as we can do to read everything that's published every day—but with this they're turning out journals every month."



"Why, it may even save a 24-hour day!—at which speed human life—as is speedily certain—just blacks out."



"I tell you, people will never leave their homes, and completely lose the use of their legs."

London Express Service

Olympic Forecast

Track Events

SEVEN GOLD MEDALS ARE WITHIN BRITAIN'S REACH

By "RECORDER"

Forecasting of the results of the various events in the Olympic Games at Helsinki, which will be in full swing by next Monday, has been a game with sports columnists the world over in the past few months. Much of this has been a complete waste of effort and most of the prophets would have done well to have waited on the final American Olympic tryouts.

For example, the July issue of World Sports carries a table with the heading "3 Brave Men" which sets out neatly, side by side, the selections of Jack Crump, manager of Britain's Olympic Games athletics team, Willy Meisl, European editor of World Sports, and Maxwell Stiles, sports columnist of the Los Angeles Mirror.

The three gentlemen fell into error in the very first line, Crump and Meisl picking on Andy Stanfield as the winner of the 100 Metres and Stiles picking on Jim Golliday.

Neither Stanfield nor Golliday qualified in the 100 Metres for the United States team. Neither did Charles Thomas, Charles Holding, J. Lewis Hall, Dick Atlessey or Craig Dixon among others picked for Olympic tryouts.

Belish athletes picked to win by the three were Bannister (two votes out of three) and Jim Peters (one out of three).

In actual fact there are seven track events (ignoring the two walks) in which Britain may win gold medals: 100 Metres, 500 Metres, 1,500 Metres, 5,000 Metres, 10,000 Metres, 3,000 Metres Steeplechase and the Marathon.

I do not say that Britain will win all seven of these events. The best chances actually lie in the 100 Metres and the Marathon and, contrary to the huge flock of followers on the Bannister wagon, I do not think that Bannister is so much of a certainty for the 1,500 Metres, hardly more of a certainty, indeed, than his teammate, Bill Nankerville.

Here is my Olympic forecast, event by event, for the track events, and with it go my reasons:

100 METRES

The American trio in this event, which is not being defended by the reigning Champion, Harrison Dillard of the United States, are Arthur Bragg, Lindy Remington and Dean Smith.

None of the three has an impressive competitive record, unless one grants that it certainly took a lot of grit to survive the fierce elimination that led to final winning of a trip to the Games. Yet, in the first eliminator, the National Collegiate Championships, Bragg only placed second to James Golliday in the final, Smith was fourth and Remington sixth.

To be an Olympic Champion, one must get into the habit of winning. One can only recall the great Barney Ewell, second in the first Games, who for years on end ran second, though he was generally conceded as good a chance as anybody.

When the critical final came, he followed the habit pattern, however hard he fought against it, and again came second. His conqueror, Dillard, seldom raced in as classy a company as Barney did, but he remained in the habit of coming first.

Emmanuel MacDonald Bailey of Great Britain and Trinidad may have been beaten at the Collegiate Relays in Los Angeles after a long and tiring air trip, but outside of that he has got into the habit of winning his races.

More than that, Mac Bailey has consistently run, between 10.2 and 10.4 seconds for the distance since last season and his record for turning in fast times is not shared by the American trio.

The American representation in the 100 Metres at Helsinki will, indeed, be the poorest since the Amsterdam Games in 1928. Bragg's fastest 100 Metres was 10.8 seconds in 1950. His best this year is 10.5. Dean Smith did 10.2 seconds last year and Remington's best is 10.5.

In fact, Bailey is the only sprinter at this year's Olympic Games who, on his present form, could have hoped to place in the 1940, 1936 or 1932 finals when the general standard was immeasurably higher.

One may even begin to doubt that the Americans will place in the first three in the short sprint, other than for the plain fact that the rest of the world hasn't much to offer.

John A. Raftery, conqueror of Bragg at the Pan-American Games last year, with a best time last season of 10.4 seconds, is likely to place second if he regains his form of last year.

He has been active in athletics as long as Bailey has, indeed he beat Mac Bailey in one of his

beat seasons. In the Caribbean Games in 1946 in 10.3 seconds, but he failed in last year's American Championships, placing fourth.

On paper, Russia's Vladimir Soukharev, credited with a best time of 10.3 seconds last season, and of 10.2 seconds this season, is the best in Europe. So he was also in the 1950 season, but he only placed third then in the European Championships.

Europe's best bet, in my opinion, are Angel Kolev of Bulgaria, with a best of 10.4, and Werner Zandt, the German Champion, with a best of 10.5. Not to be forgotten is Scotland's Willie Jack, who at the Caledonian Games this year pushed Bailey to a 10.4 effort with one of 10.5.

The South American standard, generally high, seems to be at an all time low this year with veteran Gerardo Bonhoff of the Argentine winning the South American Championship in 10.6 seconds. There are no threats from two other regions where sprint threats usually come from—Australia and South Africa.

There is a threat from another quarter from which there hasn't been one since the Los Angeles final in 1932, led the field at the half way mark and faded away into sixth place against the greatest final field of any Olympic Games—Tolan, Metcalfe, Jonath, Wykoff and Joubert.

Japan's hope after 18 years is Hosoda Tomio, with a best time late last season of 10.5 seconds and this season of 10.4 seconds with a following wind. He placed second in the Asian Games in early 1950 and has been steadily improving with that persistence that the Japanese seem to have more of than most other people.

Britain's third representative is A. W. Lillingston, of Durham University, who is a good three yards behind Mac Bailey and is probably worth about 10.5 seconds at his best.

Summing up, here is my forecast in this event: 1. E. MacDonald Bailey (Great Britain); 2. Rafael Fortun (Cuba); 3. Art Hodge (USA); 4. Dean Smith (USA); 5. Werner Zandt (Germany); 6. Hosoda Tomio (Japan).

200 METRES

The longer sprint is no certainty for Mac Bailey. Indeed, late last season of 10.5 seconds and this season of 10.4 seconds with a following wind. He placed second in the Asian Games in early 1950 and has been steadily improving with that persistence that the Japanese seem to have more of than most other people.

Stanfield set the world record for 220 Yards around a turn last year with a 20.5 effort and won, also around a turn, in 20.6 tryouts. He is without doubt the World's Fastest Human, a title which could more correctly be decided on the longer sprint rather than the shorter as maximum speed—no slower than in the 100 Metres—has to be retained for about 140 rather than 40 metres of the way.

America's hope here has been placed again after season with pulled muscles. He barely recovered in time for the Games, but he has, indeed, as much will to win as Mac Bailey, more youth and more speed.

If Stanfield does not crack up again with a pulled muscle, his is the victory. The other two Americans in the event—Thane Baker and Jim Galters (who may also run instead of Smith in the 100 Metres)—haven't good competitive records, having been beaten as often this year as they have won.

Other likely finalists are Fortun again, Herb McKenley (Jamaica), Werner Zandt, and Peter Kraus (Germany) and Chaik Boboyan (Soviet Africa).

The first two are almost a dead certainty, but it is difficult to pick the other four.

Still, my forecast is: 1. Andy Stanfield (USA); 2. E. MacDonald Bailey (Great Britain); 3. George Rhoden (Jamaica); 4. Peter Kraus (Germany); 5. Werner Zandt (Germany); 6. Chaik Boboyan (South Africa); 7. Schalk Beyer (South Africa); 8. Schalk Beyer (South Africa).

This is likely to be a Jamaican victory, but hardly a Jamaican sweep of the first three places as it had promised to be for three seasons. Arthur Wint has done very little running this season, suffering from muscle trouble, and Herb McKenley, runner-up to Wint at the last Games, has seen very little competition since last year.

It may be that the long rest will do both a lot of good, but that remains to be seen. The American challenge is the strongest since the Los Angeles Games in 1932.

Though Mal Whitfield, third in the London Olympic Games, has been literally running in form—right down to 46.2 seconds for the distance against Rhoden's best this season of 46.3—the betting is still on the consistent Rhoden.

If Wint and McKenley tough their form of the past two seasons, it will be the greatest race in history with, possibly, a photo finish in 46 seconds dead. The other two Americans—Gene Cole and Ollie Matson—survived to make the team against other good material and have best times this season of 47.0 and 46.6 seconds respectively.

Unless Wint or McKenley breaks down, it is likely to be an all-Jamaican and United States final. Should one place in the final suddenly become vacant, the likeliest two aspirants to get it are the Germans, Karl-Friedrich Haas (47.0 seconds) and Hans Geister (47.2 seconds).

The probable order of finish: 1. George Rhoden (Jamaica); 2. Mal Whitfield (USA); 3. Ollie Matson (USA); 4. Arthur Wint (Jamaica); 5. Herb McKenley (Jamaica); 6. Karl-Friedrich Haas (Germany).

110 METRES HURDLES

The winner of this event is, almost without doubt—Harrison Dillard, who should have won it at the last Games but won the 100 Metres sprint instead. Jack Davis and Art Barnard, both of the University of Southern California, should finish second and third if Australia's Ray Weinberg doesn't come between them.

For the other three berths in the final, the principal claimants are Ray Weinberg (Australia), Peter Hildreth (Great Britain), Andre Myburgh (South Africa), Samuel Anderson (Cuba), Andre Marie (France), Estanislao Kocourek (Argentina) and Michioka Konami (Japan).

Weinberg has been consistent between 14.0 and 14.2 seconds for two seasons and one may wonder what he can really do if pushed. One trouble about hurdlers who got pushed, no matter how fast they are, is that they may come a cropper over a hurdle. The competitive experience of Davis and Barnard is likely to see them home ahead of Weinberg.

My forecast of the final places: 1. Harrison Dillard (USA); 2. Jack Davis (USA); 3. Art Barnard (USA); 4. Ray Weinberg (Australia); 5. Peter Hildreth (Great Britain); 6. Samuel Anderson (Cuba).

There is a determined American called Moore who has run the 400 Metres Hurdles this season in 50.7 seconds, which is the fastest time for this event since 1924. There are some Charles Moore is also a great fast runner (41 seconds for 440 Yards) and a great hurdler.

If anybody is going to take an Olympic gold medal away from him, he indeed, has to be a very great athlete.

Earlier this season it was thought that such a man might

DIAMOND SCULLS WINNER



Mervyn Wood of the Sydney, Australia, Rowing Club, who beat T. A. Fox (London R.C.) by 2½ lengths to win the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Royal Regatta.

RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FRATERNISATION AT HELSINKI SPREADS

Helsinki, July 13.

The Olympic village reserved for Soviet and East European athletes was officially opened in the attractive pine woods north of here today.

Five hundred competitors from Russia, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania and Czechoslovakia saw their flags ceremonially hoisted in the stiff breeze as they paraded outside their new quarters.

Two hundred Russian men and women athletes and officials arrived here last night in a special train of luxury sleepers to complete the first team to represent the Soviet Union at the Olympic Games.

They left almost immediately in coaches for their special village at Otanemi, about six and a half miles from here. East Germany and Communist China are not Olympic members, but the International Olympic Committee meets here on Wednesday to discuss the possibility of admitting them before the Games open on July 19.

The Russians, smart in their blue sweat suits, emblazoned in white, looked cheerful. The women, particularly, were in high spirits.

EIGHT LANGUAGES

Speaking in eight languages, Mr. Erik von Frenckell, Chairman of the Finnish Organising Committee, welcomed the visitors. He wished them a happy stay and hoped they would find in their village a true home.

The Russian sports leader, Nikolai Romanov, replied: "The

be the New Zealander, John Holland, who early this year set an Empire record of 52.2 seconds for the 440 Yards Hurdles.

But Holland was beaten in England within the past fortnight by a Glasgow University runner, David Gracie, a member of the British team, in the very sound time of 52.6 seconds.

Curious things happen in the 400 Metres Hurdles. At the last Games, a virtual unknown from Ceylon, Duncan White, ran 1.2 seconds faster than he had ever done before to finish second.

However much excitement may develop and however much better than their best the rest of the field will do, Charles Moore is still too good.

It will be a great struggle for second place between the three British entries—David Gracie, Harry Whitte and Angus Scott, American Les Yoder, New Zealander John Holland, South African Ron Wilkie, Russians Yuriy Lituyev and Timofey Lunyov, Italian Armando Filippini, Brazilian Wilson Gomez Carrero, Colombian Jaime Apriste, German Georg Sallen, and Japanese Eitaro Okano.

Indeed, the general standard in this event is so high this season that a titanic struggle should ensue for the five finalists in which Moore does not run.

It is the belief of presumption to make any prediction whatsoever of the final places in this event, but here is my stab in the dark: 1. Charles Moore (USA); 2. Yuriy Lituyev (USSR); 3. David Gracie (Great Britain); 4. Wilson Gomez Carrero (Brazil); 5. John Holland (New Zealand); 6. Armando Filippini (Italy).

Germany's team ran the 1,000 Metres Relay race in 3:18.0—another fine feat. Karl Storch, Germany, threw the hammer 53.50 metres, and two Greeks, Eleftheriadis and Balafoutis, jumped over the four-metre mark in the pole vault contest.

Marla Sander-Domagala, German Champion, ran the 80 Metres Hurdles in 1:18 seconds and Gertrud Kille reached 14.31 metres in the Shot Put—Associated Press.

Preliminary Rounds Of The Olympic Basketball Tourney Start At Helsinki Today

Helsinki, July 13.

The Hammer and Sickle of Soviet Russia was sent clapping into the breeze over an Olympic village for the first time in history today as athletes from 69 nations intensified training for the 15th modern Olympic Games.

Preliminary competition in basketball begins early on Monday with soccer and field hockey following on Tuesday in the grand build-up for the official opening on Saturday.

The Russians raised their flag over the ultra-modern Communist nation's village of Otanemi, tucked away in the pine six miles west of Helsinki. Their satellite nations—Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Poland, Hungary and Bulgaria—sent up their flags, too, before a sparse gathering of several hundred spectators, mostly Finns.

The rest of the nations are housed at Keapylas, an equally modern village, about a mile and a half from the main stadium.

FREE PASSES

Neither the United States nor the Russians are involved in the basketball trials that begin on Monday. They both got free passes into the main competition; the Russians because they are the European Champions and the Americans because they are Olympic Champions and have been ever since the sport was introduced into the Olympics in 1936.

Hungary and Greece open the show just after 9 o'clock on Monday morning, local time (7 a.m. GMT: 4 p.m. Monday HKST).

They will be followed on the court of the giant Tennis Hall by Italy and Canada, Cuba and Belgium, the Philippines and Israel, Bulgaria and Switzerland, and Egypt and Turkey.

Rumania is also involved but does not play until Tuesday. In addition to the U.S. and Russia, complete byes were given to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, France, Finland, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay. Two rival Chinese delegations—Communist China and Nationalist China—sought places in the basketball draw.

Although there has been no official ruling, it was understood there was no chance that either one would be included.

The bids have first to be acted on by the International Basketball Federation, then by the Executive Commission of the International Olympic Committee, and finally by the full International Olympic Committee. This will take a minimum of four days and by that time the elimination tournament will be officially over. It ends on Friday.

TRACK AND FIELD DRAW

Monday will also bring the draw for places in the track and field events. This will show who meets who in the heats, a tricky problem when the overall standard is certain to be the best in Olympic history, and indicate the order of competition in the field events.

The drawing will be watched with keen interest because of the possibility of matching the Americans and the Russians in the same heats.

This would bring them face to face at the very start of the Games, which Soviet Russia is entering for the first time. At the 1912 Olympics at Stockholm and got nowhere.

Helsinki's first rule in more than two weeks curtailed work on this morning, although shotputter Parry O'Brien from Southern California went through his paces for two and a half hours.

Henry Wittenberg, the New York City cop, won the right to defend his Olympic lightweight wrestling title when he beat Dale Thomas of Detroit. Thomas defeated Wittenberg in the Olympic trials in the United States. Today's bout was one of a series to determine the final American line-up.

The U.S. swimming and diving squads worked out twice at the tree-lined Olympic pool which is only a high dive away from the huge Olympic track and field stadium.

A handful of the American athletes, including Jim Fuchs, the world record-holding shotputter, took time out to attend the opening of the Russian village.—Associated Press.

EGYPT BEATS U.S.

Helsinki, July 13. Egypt defeated the American Olympic soccer team 3-1 in a training match here last night. Half time score was 3-0.

The Egyptians were faster and often split the American defense wide open to break through and score.

Alla El Dm scored twice for the Egyptians with Amr el Far and another Egyptian each scoring once. The fifth Egyptian goal was kicked in accidentally by the American full back, Charles Colletto.

Budge Cook scored the only American goal.—Associated Press.

CANADIANS' LOSS

Helsinki, July 13. Canada's Olympic Rowing team suffered a serious setback when they lost here today that their three boats on board the Swedish vessel.

Hongkong's Team Arrives In Helsinki

Helsinki, July 13.

The Hongkong contingent to the Olympic Games arrived here today, among 70 competitors from various countries, including 220 Russians, setting a record for a single day.

For the first time in history, Hongkong is represented by a swimming quartet in the Olympics.

Arriving today were Mr. A. de O. Sales and Mr. Harold Winglee, officials of the team, and the swimmers, Miss Irene Kwok Kam-ngor, Miss Cynthia Eager, Cheung Kim-man and F. X. Monteiro.

Aside from the contingent itself, three observers came from Hongkong, one of whom is a newspaperman from a vernacular paper.—United Press.

AND SINGAPORE

Helsinki, July 13. The Singapore team of five members arrived from London today.

It consists of three weight-lifters, a swimmer and a girl athlete who will race in the 80 Metres Hurdles and the 100 Metres.

Led by trainer-manager K. Strickland, the team left Singapore last Thursday.

The Singapore team is composed of Neo Chwee-kok, a swimmer, an 18-year-old schoolgirl hurdler and sprinter, Tong Pei-yeh, and three weight-lifters, Chay Weng-yew, Lo Bin, Mohamed Noor and Thang Say-pak.

Singapore is looking forward to Neo Chwee-kok to put the Colony on the list of Medal winners. He is conceded by Singapore's swimming enthusiasts as having an excellent chance of winning a Gold Medal.

Neo Chwee-kok has clocked 58 seconds for the 100 Metres Free Style, only .7 seconds outside the Olympic record and a time which only a handful of swimmers can beat consistently.—Rowler.

World Gliding Championships

Madrid, July 12.

The British gliding ace, Philip Wills, was 16-night officially adjudged the winner of the single seater world's gliding championship here.

The final classification also gave Luis Joz of Spain as winner in the two-seater class. Final classification of single seater gliders for all five tests for the world championship was as follows:

- 1.—Philip Wills (Britain) 4,833 points.
- 2.—Gerard Pierre (France) 4,048 points.
- 3.—Flight Lieutenant R. C. Forbes (Britain) 4,043 points.
- 4.—Jose Cuadrado (Argentina) 3,853 points.
- 5.—Gehriger (Switzerland) 3,752 points.
- 6.—Paul McCready (United States) 3,509 points.
- 7.—Kuhn (Switzerland) 3,347 points.—Reuter.

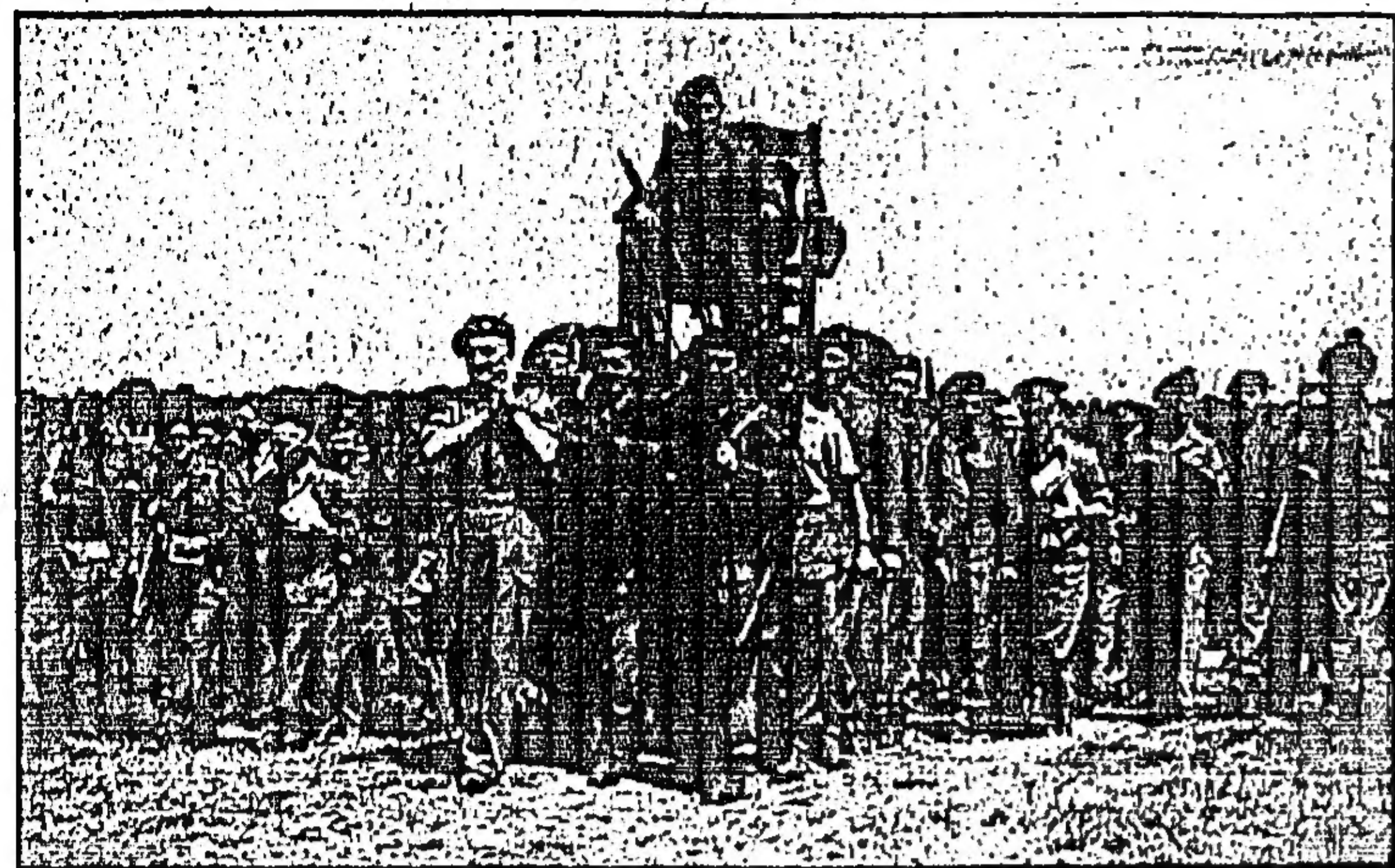
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Army Rifle Shooting Champion



QMSI Thomas Seaman, Small Arms School Corps, being carried in the traditional Bisley chair after winning the Army Rifle Shooting Championship and the Queen's Medal at the Army Rifle Association meeting on the Bisley ranges.

This was the last year he could qualify to shoot in the competition as he will soon be retiring from the Army after 21 years' service.

N.W.D. YARDLEY'S Cricket Bureau

Batting Is An Individual Art, But All Great Batsmen Follow Certain Sound Principles

Faults in the technique of batting—that's my subject today. Few, if any, batsmen have a perfect style because batting is an individual art, but all great players follow certain sound principles.

First let us consider the grip. Don't have the hands too far apart. The hands should be close together just above the middle of the handle; this allows a much freer swing of the bat.

Grip with the fingers rather than the palm of the hand. The tendency is to grasp the bat rather like a sledge-hammer with one hand at the top, the left hand, and the other near the bottom. The result is that the right hand does most of the work.

The closer the hands are together, the more likely they work in harmony. And the grip must not be so fierce as to render the wrists rigid instead of flexible.

(This is for right-handed batsmen. For left-handers the right hand is the more important.)

AN EASY CATCH

A bat held low and tight with the right hand will swing across the flight of the ball from off to leg, which means that unless the ball can be played on the leg side there is always the danger of mistiming the shot.

It is very difficult driving to the off with the right hand low on the handle. In addition, such batsmen will immediately run into trouble on turning on slow bowlers because the forward, deadbat defensive shot, instead of being checked on impact, is pushed through by the more masterful right hand—an easy catch to one of the close-in fielders.

Do not let the left hand slip round, so that the back of the bat is turned towards cover point. If you do, it is almost impossible to follow through with a full drive or forward stroke.

BE COMFORTABLE

The stance at the wicket is equally important for good batmanship. To stand with the legs wide apart restricts quickness of movement. It is not so easy to move quickly forward or back as if the feet are only about six to nine inches apart, with the weight evenly balanced on the two feet. You must be comfortable. It is hopeless to try to bat if you are fidgety and uncomfortable.

The adoption of what is known as the "two-eyed" stance restricts power and scoring shots. This stance brings the batsman almost fully facing the bowler, with his chest facing mid-off and his left leg towards mid-on.

The correct stance is with the left shoulder, left elbow, left hip and leg all facing the bowler.

Incidentally, "two-eyed" is a misnomer. Every batsman looks at the bowler with both eyes.

What is meant is "open-chested" stance.

MAKING A STROKE

From the stance we pass to the BACK LIFT. The natural (and incorrect) way to pick up the bat in making a stroke is in the direction of Third Man; this is what the majority of cricketers do.

It stands to reason that a bat picked up in this way swings down in the direction of mid-on and therefore across the line of flight of the ball.

The straighter the back lift, the straighter the down-swing. It is essential for the young to be trained to lift the bat up straight, so that the action behind will then have been taken towards the correct stroke play.

The object of this article is not to analyse each stroke in detail, however.

Now for the technique of batting in general. Before deciding what stroke to play it is essential to make a quick assessment of the length of a delivery, and, unfortunately, nothing I can write can teach you how to do this. It is either a natural gift or may be acquired by practice and experience.

Once you decide on the stroke required you must move quickly into the correct position for that stroke. The great fault in most batsmen is slow footwork. Quick, accurate and decisive footwork is the foundation of every stroke.

Another fault, I find, particularly among boys, is the inability to deal with a ball outside the leg stump. The only answer they seem to have is a cross bat slash.

Playing on the leg side is just the same as to the off. There should be a stroke for every ball; e.g., the half volley should be driven wide of mid-on, the short one hooked, the short of a length glided and so on.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE

Woolston, July 12. A "baby" Taylorcraft D. plane piloted by a salesman, Cyril Gregory, won the King's Cup Handicap air race to-day, covering the four laps of 31.8 miles at 113.5 miles per hour.

It was only Gregory's second air race and he was the fourth to take off with a handicap of five minutes and 25 seconds.

The fastest plane in the race, the De Havilland Vampire flown by a test pilot, J. M. Wilson, flashed around the course at an average speed of 408 miles per hour, but was unable to overcome its handicap of 59 mins. 33 secs.

When the Vampire took off seven of the 23 competitors had already completed three laps. The Vampire was eighth.

Second was G. Parker, a test pilot in a Percival Proctor. Third was P. G. Lawrence, another test pilot, also in a Percival Proctor and fourth was a New Zealander, Geoffrey Marler, flying a Miles Falcon.—*Reuter.*

Background To The Third Test

WILL HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF AT OLD TRAFFORD?

By ARCHIE QUICK

Two up with two to play will be the "dormy" position of the England team when they go to Old Trafford for the Third Test Match against India on July 17 and the four succeeding week-days.

Manchester's famous ground has housed Test Matches since W. L. Murdoch's Australians met Dr W. G. Grace's England team in the 14th match of the England-Australia series there in July, 1884, but Australia had to wait 12 years for her first win there—in 1896, Grace's retirement year from Test cricket.

In the 68 years Old Trafford has known these classic contests, and despite the city's climatic reputation, only two Tests have been washed out there by rain. Fifteen other Australian games have been played, and of these England have won three, Australia two and no fewer than ten have been drawn—the seven last in a row!

The last decisive match was when England won in 1903, but the 1902 encounter is the most memorable. It has always since been known as "Tate's Match"—a fact which the father of the great Maurice would rather forget.

It was the only time Fred Tate played against the Australians, and Tate dropped the simplest catch from the great Victor Trumper before he had scored.

The left hander went on to make 104. To make matter worse Tate, a very nervous man now, was last man in. He scored four in company with Wilfred Rhodes and was then bowled by Saunders with England requiring only three runs for victory.

IN GRACE'S DAYS

In Grace's days England won two low scoring matches at Old Trafford against the Australians, the second of which was remarkable for the fact that England totalled only 172, yet won by an innings and 21 runs! Australia were out for 81 and 70, quite unable to resist the bowling of Peel, Briggs and Lohmann. Bobby Peel had a match analysis of eleven for 68, one of the greatest feats in Test Cricket history.

The West Indies have played four Tests in Manchester, one to England and three drawn, and New Zealand's three visits there have ended in two draws and one England win. South Africa's record is two defeats and two draws and compared with Australia's long struggle there, these three nations have recent histories. Manchester did not see the South Africans until 1924, the West Indians until 1928 and the New Zealanders until 1931.

To come to the Indians. Their Old Trafford history is even more modern. Only twice have they played there, in 1936 and 1946, and both games were left draws. In the first game G. O. Allen and the Maharajah of Vizianagram were captains. Hedley Verity (four for 41), Allen (two for 39) and R. V. V. Robins (two for 34) got the Indians out for 203, Gower, Hammond, and Worthington also bowling.

England made a joyous reply of 371 for eight declared, thanks to Wally Hammond who hit a glorious 107 off very good bowling, while others to contribute generously were Joe Hardstaff (84), Stan Worthington (87), Walter Robins (78) and Verity (66 not out).

But the Indians, facing seemingly certain defeat, were not done with. Centuries by Merchant and Mushtaq Ali, and good scores by Ramaswami and Amar Singh enabled them to get to 390 for five and save the game.

The next Manchester match between the two sides started with an English innings of 294, chief scorers coming from Hammond again (89), our present skipper Len Hutton (67), Washbrook (52) and Compton (51).

By a coincidence the two century makers for India on the same ground ten years before

were again the main props, Merchant getting 78 and Mushtaq Ali 46 out of a total of 170.

With 71 not out from Compton, England declared at 153 for five, leaving India to get 278. Once again India fought with their backs to the wall and again narrowly saved the game at 182 for nine! This despite a seven for 52 effort by Sedser.

REARGUARD ACTION?

There are no Merchants or Mushtaq Ali's this time, but will history repeat itself? Will India fight another rearguard action?

France Leads Belgium 2-1 In Davis Cup

Paris, July 13. France, winning the Doubles today, took a 2-1 lead over Belgium in their European Zone semi-final Davis Cup tie here.

Paul Remy and Marcel Bernard of France beat Belgium's Philippe Washer and Jacky Brichant 6-1, 6-2, 1-6, 4-6, 6-1.

Bernard, who came into the French Doubles combination because Robert Abdesselem was unable to play, was in his best form and was mainly responsible for his side's victory in a tight match.

Remy backed him up well. Washer played the better game of the Belgian pair, Brichant dropping a number of important points.

In Monday's final Singles, Washer will play Remy, and Brichant meets Abdesselem.—*Reuter.*

ITALY WINS 4-1

Milan, July 13. Italy, who had already assured themselves of entering the final, beat Denmark four matches to one in their European Zone semi-final of the Davis Cup here today.

Each country won one of the final Singles today. Fausto Gardini of Italy beat Torben Ulrich 6-0, 6-4, 7-5, and Kurt Nielsen of Denmark defeated Rolando del Bello 6-3, 6-1, 6-4.

Gardini was too fast and accurate for Ulrich. The Italian Champion's accurate baseline driving prevented Ulrich from developing his favourite attacking game. When the Dane did advance to the net he was frequently beaten by the pace of Gardini's returns.

Nielsen lasted the 60-minute struggle in the torrid heat better than Del Bello in the other match. After a nervous start Nielsen, driving with tremendous power, outpaced his rival with his aggressive game.—*Reuter.*

Will yet a third match be left drawn or will one of the sides gain an initial Manchester victory?

Of the 1946 team captained by the late Nawab of Pataudi, India have left only Mankad, Hazare and Sarwate. English survivors are Hutton, Compton, and Sedser, although the entire eleven, except Vase and Pollard are still playing county cricket—and Washbrook and Ikin are still knocking on the door.

Old Trafford is a grim ground set among tall industrial factory chimneys and a network of railway lines. It is in the heart of industrial Britain, but it is also in the heart of a cricket-loving and knowledgeable population. They understand the game in Lancashire and only the best is good enough.

Record Set At World Shooting Championships

Oalo, July 13. John N. Larsen (Norway) set up a world record score of 206 points in winning the Running Deer (Double Shot) title in the World Shooting Championships here today, according to unofficial figures.

Results today were as follows: Running Deer (Double Shot) Individual Championship—1. John N. Larsen (Norway) 200 (world record); 2. Austalin (Sweden) 201; 3. Bernan (Sweden) 195.

Team Championship—1. Norway 759; 2. Finland 744; 3. Sweden 722.

Free Rifle, All Positions, Individual Championship—1. Holmsten (Switzerland) 1,123; 2. Taitto (Finland) 1,121; 3. Burchler-Messer (Switzerland) 1,120.

Team Championship—1. Switzerland 5,552; second and third places not yet decided.

Free Rifle (Prone) Individual Championship—1. Lenkinen (Finland) 392; 2. Taitto 391; 3. Burchler-Messer 389.

Free Rifle (Kneeling) Individual Championship—1. Yugenon (Finland) 392; 2. Herber (Switzerland) 318; 3. Burchler-Messer 378.

Free Rifle (Standing) Individual Championship—1. Gabe (Sweden) 391; 2. Holmsten 357; 3. Taitto 359.

Free Pistol, Individual Championship—1. Thorstein Ullman (Sweden) 558; 2. Benner (United States) 555; 3. Gonzalez (Spain) 554.

Team Championship—1. Sweden 2,718; 2. Finland 2,671; 3. United States 2,667.—*Reuter.*

Champion Army Revolver Shot



Capt. V. Viney, REME loading his revolver prior to shooting in the final stages of the Revolver 30 Cup, which he won with a score of 169, at the Army Rifle Association meeting on Bisley Ranges.

Ladies' "A" Division Tennis League Championship May Be Decided Today

The Colony Ladies' "A" Division Tennis Championship may be decided this afternoon when the holders, South China, meet Kowloon Cricket Club at King's Park for their long delayed first round fixture.

As they stand now, South China are one point ahead of KCC, who lost one valuable point last week when they were held to a draw by Ladies' Recreation Club.

A win for South China this afternoon will assure them of the title, but a defeat will give the Cricket Club a one-point lead for the second round matches.

South China will this afternoon be without the services of Mrs Joan Wong See, who is expected to leave for Switzerland today, and will be served by Mrs K. Ip, Miss Ullan Khoo, Mrs L. Tan, Mrs Mary Yang, Mrs Martha Yang and Mrs Gloria Young.

The KCC line-up will most likely consist of Mrs Marjorie Williams, Mrs Diana Dawson, Mrs Vicky Judson, Mrs B. Jones and Mrs Edith Tebbutt.

HOW THEY STAND

SCAA 4 4 1 2 10 5 8
KCC 4 4 1 2 10 5 8
CCC 3 3 1 2 10 5 4
LRC 5 1 1 3 17 22 3
CRC 4 4 1 2 12 24 0

KITO BEAT FORC

In a Men's "C" Division League tennis match, Kowloon Indian Tennis Club defeated Post Office Recreation Club by nine sets to nil.

Muni & Y. Khan (KITC) beat K. Chin & H. C. Wu 6-4; beat K. W. Wong & N. C. Wong 7-5; beat C. I. Chan & Y. Lai 7-5.

Speedway Results

London, July 12. The following are the results of last night's speedway events: League Division I—Harringay 52, New Cross 32; Southern League—Wolverhampton 53, Aldershot 28; Challenge Match—Bristol 50, Kils 34.—*Reuter.*

D. Khan & Y. J. Khan beat Chin & Wu 6-1; beat Wong & Wong 6-2; beat Chan & Lai 6-1.

Firdos Khan & B. K. Khan beat Chin & Wu 6-2; beat Wong & Wong 6-1; beat Chan & Lai 6-1.

Turpin To Meet Joey Maxim

Nice, France, July 12. Britain's crack light-heavyweight, Randolph Turpin, will meet the title holder, Joey Maxim, in a world title bout on September 16 or 23 in London, British promoter Jack Solomons disclosed to-night.

Solomons, who is vacationing here, told United Press he also planned to organise a bout in October between Turpin and "one of the best middleweights I know," France's Charles Humez.—*United Press.*

VILLEMEN BEATEN

San Francisco, July 13. The American, Carl Olson, last night beat the French middleweight champion, Robert Villemain, on points after a close fight.—*France-Press.*

OPEN TRIPLES RESULTS

The following were the results of Lawn Bowls Open Triples matches played at Kowloon Dock yesterday:

A.R. Abbas, A. Bachoo and A.M. Omar beat H.S. Remedios, F.J. Hunt and L.S. Silva 20-8.

M. Divecha, F.R. Kermani and W. Hong Sing beat P. Hughes, A. Harvey and R. Robertson 24-20.

Lawn Bowls League Tables

First Division									
	P	W	D	L	Pts	Shots	Shots	Pts	
Recrelo	10	7	0	3	702	403	210	45	31½
IRC	10	7	0	3	634	546	88	—	29½
CCC	10	5	0	5	625	597	88	—	29½
KCC	10	5	0	5	614	596	48	—	26
KBCG	10	4	0	6	550	534	10	—	21
KDC	10	3	0	7	538	629	—	—	17½
KRC	10	4	0	6	580	623	—	—	11½
KDC	10	3	0	7	490	560	—	—	10
KRC	10	3	0	7	450	620	—	—	10½

Second Division									
	P	W	D	L	Pts	Shots	Shots	Pts	
KCC	9	7	0	2	610	478	123	—	33½
Recrelo	9	6	0	3	617	423	94	—	27½
KCC	9	6	0	3	484	401	3	—	21
KCC	9	4	0	5	531	517	14	—	19
KCC	9	4	0	5	478	474	4	—	14
KCC	9	3	0	6	361	431	—	—	40
KCC	9	3	0	6	400	610	—	—	13½

Third Division									
	P	W	D	L	Pts	Shots	Shots	Pts	
KCC	11	8	0	3	760	563	107	—	30½
KCC	11	8	0	3	690	610	80	—	29
Recrelo	11	8	0	3	729	609	140	—	37½
CCC	11	8	0	3	697	609	92	—	27½
KCC	11	4	0	7	613	744	—	—	20½
KCC	11	4	0	7	563	729	—	—	18
KCC	11	3	0	8	548	611	—	—	13½
KCC	11	3	0	8	543	650	—	—	12

Skips' Tables

First Division									
	P	W	D	L	Pts	Shots	Shots	Pts	
J. A. Luz (Rec)	10	8	0	2	230	168	70	—	9
J. E. Noronha (Rec)	10	8	0	2	244	170	74	—	8
J. S. Landolt (CCC)	10	8	0	2	224	172	62	—	8
J. V. V. Ribeiro (Rec)	10	7	0	3	229	165	73	—	7
W. Hong Sing (KCC)	10	7	0	3	198	163	46	—	6
J. Mokelvie (KCC)	10	6	0	4	210	164	46	—	6
A. K. Sahu (KCC)	10	6	0	4	183	172	11	—	5

Second Division									
	P	W	D	L	Pts	Shots	Shots	Pts	
C. A. Damborg (Rec)	8	6	1	1	180	134	35	—	6½
L. S. Silva (FC)	8	6	0	2	190	129	51	—	6
L. Breyer (KCC)	8	6	0	2	167	137	30	—	6
W. J. Howard (KCC)	8	6	0	2	173	160	52	—	6
J. A. Trible (KCC)	8	5	1	2	188	184	—	—	4½
J. C. Coelho (KCC)	8	4	1	3	201	178	—	—	4
J. C. Remedios (Rec)	8	4	0	4	184	131	23	—	4
A. P. Gomes (Rec)	8	4	0	4	187	163	6	—	4
W. Williamson (KCC)	8	4	0	4	187	163	6	—	4

Third

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"SHANGHAI"	Keelung	8 p.m. 21st July
"HUNAN"	Bangkok	10 a.m. 25th July
"SHENGKING"	Tientsin	10 a.m. 30th July
"SHINKANG"	Keelung	8 p.m. 30th July
	Molai, Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m. 31st July

ARRIVALS FROM

"HUPEH"	Tientsin	16th July
"HANYANG"	Port Compa	16th July
"BOOCHOW"	Bangkok	16th July
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m. 17th July
"PAHOI"	Singapore	18th July
"SHANGHAI"	Kobe	22nd July
"SHINKANG"	Bangkok	29th July

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"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	10th Aug.

ARRIVALS FROM

"ANKING"	Kure	In Port
"CHANGTE"	Australia & Manila	16th July
"TAIYUAN"	Australia & Manila	20th July
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	7th Aug.

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"ASTYANAX"	Casablanca, Dublin & Liverpool	27th Aug.
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg	27th Aug.

Scheduled sailings from Europe

Sails	Arrives
"ANCHISES" Sailed	Hong Kong 17th July
"PATROCLUS" do	17th July
"AUTOLYCUS" do	24th July
"ASTYANAX" do	31st July
"AENEAS" do	10th Aug.
"PERSEUS" do	17th Aug.
"ASTYANAX" do	23rd Aug.
"AENEAS" do	30th Aug.
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"BENALBANACH" Japan	" 27th Aug.

SAILINGS

	Loading on or abt.
"BENVEG" Singapore	14th July
"BENALBANACH" Kure, Yokohama, and Kobe	25th July
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Plaques In Abbey To Two Poets

London, July 13. Memorial plaques to Keats and Shelley are to be installed soon in Poole's Corner, Westminster Abbey. Keats died in Rome of consumption in 1821 and Shelley was drowned at sea off Leghorn in 1822.

A design by Prof. Frank Dobson, Professor of Sculpture at the Royal College of Art, has been approved by the British Committee of the Keats-Shelley Memorial Association and by the Abbey authorities. The plaques will be united by a festoon of flowers. Prof. Dobson said: "The design is very simple, just two oval plaques inscribed with the names of the two poets and possibly the dates." Delay of more than a century in conferring this honour on Shelley is believed to have been due to the fear of awakening opposition on religious grounds. This might have been based both on his unfortunate marriage and subsequent liaison, and on the views expressed in his tract "The Necessity of Atheism," which brought his expulsion from Oxford in 1811.

RAF Appointment In Far East

London, July 13. Air Commodore Walter Joseph Martin Alckman will become Air Officer in charge of administration of Britain's Far East Air Force next month, the Air Ministry announced today. He will have the acting rank of Air Vice-Marshal. Reuter.

To ADVERTISERS

SUNDAY POST-HERALD Space for commercial advertising should be booked not later than noon on Wednesdays.

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Special Announcements and Classified Advertisements as usual.

Premature Publicity For Drugs In Fight Against TB

New York, July 13. The annual meeting of the National Tuberculosis Association, held in Boston, has provided the opportunity for an authoritative review of the status of the isonicotinic acid hydrazide and its derivatives in the treatment of tuberculosis. There was universal regret at what is now recognised to have been the premature publicity which these drugs received.

Until the drug has been used for a much larger number of patients over a much longer period, and with adequate controls, it will be impossible to give a final opinion on its value.

On the asset side there is little doubt that isonicotinic acid hydrazide (I.N.H.) is an active anti-tuberculous drug; it is distributed with facility throughout the body after administration by mouth with a high concentration in the lungs and the nervous system.

The significance of this attribute of the drug is its possible value in the treatment of tuberculous meningitis.

There is also preliminary evidence that I.N.H., either alone or in combination with streptomycin, may be of value in acute military tuberculosis, a fulminating form of tuberculosis which occurs predominantly in children and adolescents.

Finally, there is the undoubted euphoric action of the drug.

Within a few days of the start of treatment with I.N.H. the patient becomes cheerful and optimistic, convinced that he is going to get better; he develops a ravenous appetite and starts to put on weight.

At the same time the temperature tends to settle to within normal limits.

On the debit side there are two items which cannot be too forcefully emphasised at this stage.

First, there is evidence that the tubercle bacillus may develop resistance to the drug. Secondly, preliminary laboratory investigations suggest that the margin of safety between the effective dose and the dose which produces poisonous effects may be relatively small. The drug should, therefore, not be used indiscriminately, and it will always need to be used under expert medical supervision.

£1,300 For A Glass Paperweight

London, July 12. High prices were paid at the sale at Sotheby's of the first part of the late Mrs. Applewhite-Abbott's collection of glass paperweights.

She is said to have never given more than £50 for one. Miss Spink gave a record price of £1,300 for a salamander weight, the largest of this type recorded.

The same dealer secured for £1,200 a rare French caterpillar weight, of a hitherto unrecorded type, but probably made at Clusky.

A St. Louis apple-green encased overlay paperweight, with flowers, made £200 (Spink) and a Clusky overlay £400 (Spink).

The sale realised £11,795, making the total for the first portion £15,750.

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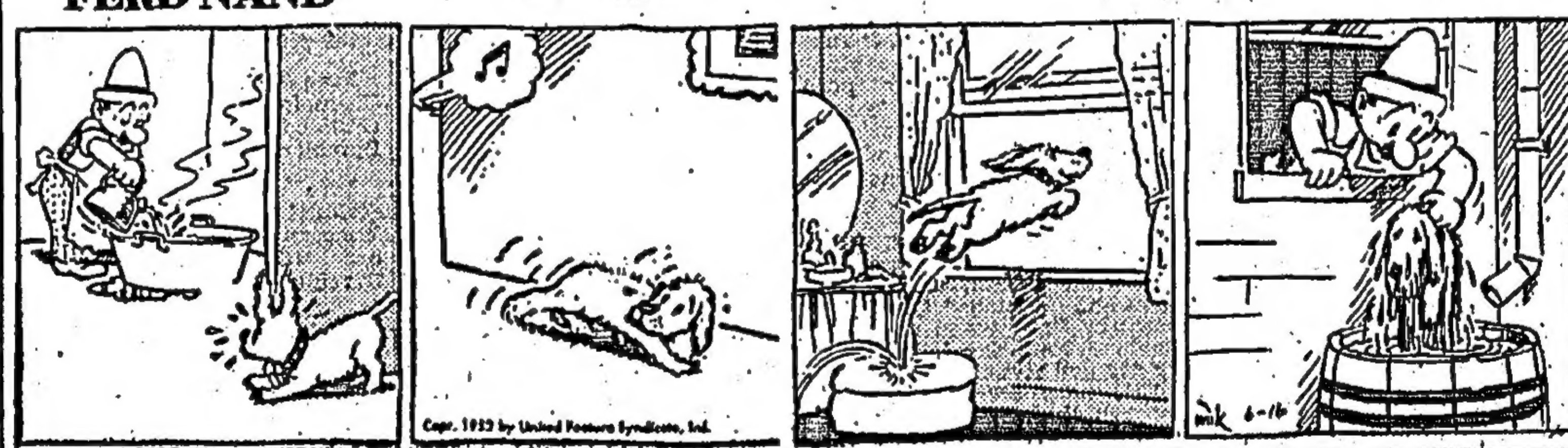
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Services To Test Rayons

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London, July 12.

The Minister of Supply, Mr. Sandys, said in answer to a question in the House of Commons that the suitability of rayon fabrics for Service and Civil Defence use had been re-examined. The industry would be asked to tender for goods to the value of £1,250,000.

In addition, the War Office and the Air Ministry had decided to undertake trials of drill uniforms, women's underwear, pyjamas and sheets of rayon fabric with a view to more extensive use of these materials.

A Ministry of Supply spokesman said most of the articles would be of rayon mixed with cotton or wool. Hardly any rayon was used by the Services at present.

All-RAYON LININGS The 1,250,000 goods would include women's underwear, summer vests for the Army, sheets and pillow-cases for the Ministry of Health, and lining materials for all Services. Linings are to be 100 per cent. rayon.

A War Office official said troop trials are to be made as soon as goods are delivered. The articles will be issued to units and comparisons made with present materials for wear-and-tear and comfort.

No combat clothing is involved. Wool and rayon mixture blankets and Army shirts and physical training shorts containing rayon are to be tried out.

Welcoming the Minister's statement, a spokesman of the British Rayon Federation said the industry had for two years put forward the suitability of rayon for the Services. There had been meetings with Ministers.

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"DIR HAKIM"	July 30	July 31	N. Africa & Europe
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Textile Markets' Slow Week

New York, June 12. Dullness prevailed last week in all the basic textile markets as buyers and sellers waited for the end of the mill vacation season.

Caution increased in a number of directions pending the outcome of the national political conventions and the Korean developments.

Other quarters feared that the general business conditions will suffer materially unless a basis is found for a quick settlement of the prolonged steel strike.

In cotton goods, mills presented a bold front on prices for print cloths and yarn fabrics. A number of sellers held for advances of 18 1/2 cents a yard.

Barley prices were unchanged to around 1 1/3 of a cent a yard lower. Trading was dull.

Big cutters and industrial users continued to limit purchases to immediate needs.

Wool fabrics buyers showed marked caution despite the advance in nearby wool top futures to the highest level since early February.

Rayon grey goods prices held firm. Buyers expected a broadening demand for finished goods from cutters shortly. United Press.

Sugar Distribution

Washington, July 13. Agriculture Department sugar statistics for the first five months of this year revealed a slight drop in distribution against the corresponding period of 1951. United Press.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

(From Our Correspondent)

There was another good trading period on the Stock Exchange this morning, total turnover during the session amounting to \$408,082.80. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES

HS Bank 1320 1350 10 @ 1320

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IMPORT RESTRICTIONS Having Substantial Effect On UK Trade

Australia Turns To India

London, July 13. Australia is seeking the shipment of gas-making coal from India. Radio Australia reported today. Coal production in Australia is now at a record level, the Radio added, but there is still a serious shortage of gas-making coal, particularly in Victoria. —Reuter.

Japanese Shipping A Worry

Taipei, July 13. Nationalist shipping circles are worried by the prospect of Japanese competition as the Japanese Government has authorized 24 shipping companies to open Formosa-Japan routes after a navigation pact is signed.

The proposed navigation pact between Japan and Formosa has been planned to be concluded as soon as the Sino-Japanese peace-treaty becomes effective.

Initial negotiations have been reported under way in Tokyo.

The official Central Daily News reported that Nationalist shipping experts are worried since Japan has again emerged as one of the leading maritime countries in the world, with more than 2,250,000 tons in her merchant marine fleet, while Nationalist vessels are in no position to compete with the fast and modern Japanese ships.

The newspaper, however, said that shipping circles here are now trying to seek the lease of some 200,000 tons of American ships through American aid organs to augment the Nationalist merchant marine fleet.

Nationalist shipping circles are feverishly trying to get Liberty ships from the United States in order to compete with the modern and huge Japanese merchant marines as soon as a navigation pact is concluded between China and Japan.

The Central Daily News reported that during the negotiations in Tokyo it was learned the Japanese shipping interests want to organize Chinese and Japanese shipping firms into a joint monopoly. —Reuter and United Press.

Easiness In Cotton Futures

New York, July 12. Cotton futures closed the week on a note of easiness after backing and filling nervously over a moderate price range.

At Friday's close the list ruled 10 points higher on July and 10 to 33 points lower on other positions. The point changes are equivalent to a rise of 60 cents a bale to a decline of \$1.05 a bale.

The chief trading interest during the period was centered in spot July delivery, where dealings will cease on Tuesday. Spot month on Friday rose to 40.42 cents a pound, the highest level in almost three weeks, as shorts attempted to cover in face of a tight contract supply situation.

Traders felt that until July position is out of the way, crop news and other trade developments would be lost sight of temporarily.

The Government report on acreage in cultivation on July 1 had only a temporary market influence. The acreage of 20,000,000 acres was between 600,000 and 700,000 acres under expectations, or seven per cent under the Government's goal for 1952. —United Press.

Rubber Futures In Spore

Singapore, July 12. Prices of rubber futures closed today as follows:

Number 1 rubber: per lb. 27.50-28.00

Number 2 rubber: per lb. 27.00-27.50

Number 3 rubber: per lb. 26.50-27.00

Number 4 rubber: per lb. 26.00-26.50

Number 5 rubber: per lb. 25.50-26.00

Number 6 rubber: per lb. 25.00-25.50

Number 7 rubber: per lb. 24.50-25.00

Number 8 rubber: per lb. 24.00-24.50

Number 9 rubber: per lb. 23.50-24.00

Number 10 rubber: per lb. 23.00-23.50

Number 11 rubber: per lb. 22.50-23.00

Number 12 rubber: per lb. 22.00-22.50

Number 13 rubber: per lb. 21.50-22.00

Number 14 rubber: per lb. 21.00-21.50

Number 15 rubber: per lb. 20.50-21.00

Number 16 rubber: per lb. 20.00-20.50

Number 17 rubber: per lb. 19.50-20.00

Number 18 rubber: per lb. 19.00-19.50

Number 19 rubber: per lb. 18.50-19.00

Number 20 rubber: per lb. 18.00-18.50

Sharp Drop In Britain's Exports Is Revealed

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London, July 13. The Commonwealth import restrictions are having a substantial effect on the trade of the United Kingdom. This emerges clearly from figures just published by the Board of Trade.

United Kingdom exports to the outer Sterling Area dropped sharply in April and again in May, though imports from the Area continued to rise slightly.

A breakdown of U.K. trade during the period from January to May, however, shows a welcome increase in our exports to non-Sterling countries.

Total U.K. exports to the Sterling Area fell in May to £102 million compared with £113 million in April and a monthly average of £130 million during the first quarter of the year.

The May figure was lower than the average for 1951 although the average for the first five months of this year was 10 per cent higher than the monthly rate in 1951.

Exports of textiles in May were over £10 million less than the 1951 rate and exports of metals and engineering products, though still higher than the average for 1951, fell below the high level of the first quarter of this year.

Imports from the rest of the Sterling Area, however, were two per cent greater in the first five months of this year than in the corresponding period of last year and four per cent greater than the average of 1951.

Imports of food, drink and tobacco in January to May increased by 14 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1951, while imports of raw materials fell by six per cent and imports of manufactures increased slightly.

The official Central Daily News reported that Nationalist shipping experts are worried since Japan has again emerged as one of the leading maritime countries in the world, with more than 2,250,000 tons in her merchant marine fleet, while Nationalist vessels are in no position to compete with the fast and modern Japanese ships.

The newspaper, however, said that shipping circles here are now trying to seek the lease of some 200,000 tons of American ships through American aid organs to augment the Nationalist merchant marine fleet.

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Demand For Jap Steel

BIG INQUIRIES RECEIVED

Tokyo, July 13.

Inquiries for semi-finished and finished steel products are being received by a Japanese steel company from India, Pakistan, and Italy, according to the Jiji Press today.

The Italian inquiries included one for 34,000 tons of steel ingots and 20,000 tons of bloom, while both India and Pakistan requested more than 100,000 tons of transactions in a single inquiry.

Officials of the company, the Fuji Steel Company, said, however, that such brisk inquiries were not to be attributed to the current steel strike in the United States. They said that these countries were seeking semi-finished products instead of finished articles.

They surmised in this connection that these nations were turning to Japan for these products because it had become difficult to import them from Belgium, which had been the principal supplier previously.

The officials pointed out, however, that the prices quoted by the importers continued to be low, with Italy, for instance, offering an import price of \$95, C.I.F. Italy, per ton for steel ingots, or \$85 on an F.O.B. Japan basis, compared with the Japanese cost of around \$94 per ton.

They believed that the world's iron and steel market was actually in a slump, in spite of the increase in inquiries, and that the net result was that both sellers and overseas consumers were sounding out prices against one another. —France-Press.

Grain Prices In Chicago

Chicago, July 13.

Grain prices held to the lows and closed the week on a lower note.

Wheat acted independently and all deliveries were fractionally ahead of the previous close.

Wheat and corn held to about 1/2 cent losses for all contracts. At the close, wheat ruled 1 1/4 cents a bushel lower to 1 1/2 higher. Corn was 1/2 higher to 1/2 lower.

Oats were unchanged to 1/2 lower. Rye was unchanged to 1/2 higher and soybeans were 1/2 lower to 1/2 higher.

Prices closed today as follows:

Wheat—Price per bushel

Spot 2.21 1/2

July 2.21 1/2

September 2.21 1/2

December 2.21 1/2

March 2.21 1/2

May 2.21 1/2

July 2.21 1/2

September 2.21 1/2

December 2.21 1/2

March 2.21 1/2

May 2.21 1/2

July 2.21 1/2

September 2.21 1/2

December 2.21 1/2

March 2.21 1/2

May 2.21 1/2

July 2.21 1/2

September 2.21 1/2

December 2.21 1/2

March 2.21 1/2

May 2.21 1/2

July 2.21 1/2

September 2.21 1/2

December 2.21 1/2

ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SAILINGS To

	Sailing	To
"TILUWAT"	July 15	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"VAN HEUTEZ"	July 23	Jakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Macassar
"TILUWAT"	July 27	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Aug. 3	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"BOISSEVAIN"	Aug. 7	Japan (via Manila), Singapore, Macassar, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWAT"	Aug. 9	Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Deli, Medan, Tami, Zanzibar, S. Africa & S. America

	Sailing	To
"TILUWAT"	Aug. 9	Japan, Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Aug. 13	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Aug. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"VAN HEUTEZ"	Aug. 21	Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Deli, Medan, Tami, Zanzibar, S. Africa & S. America

	Sailing	To
"TILUWAT"	Sept. 1	Japan, Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Sept. 5	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Sept. 7	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"BOISSEVAIN"	Sept. 9	Japan (via Manila), Singapore, Macassar, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWAT"	Sept. 14	Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Deli, Medan, Tami, Zanzibar, S. Africa & S. America

	Sailing	To
"TILUWAT"	Sept. 23	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 1	Japan, Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 3	Djakarta, Surabaya, Semarang, Djakarta, Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 7	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"VAN HEUTEZ"	Oct. 9	Japan (via Manila), Singapore, Macassar, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 12	Singapore, Penang, Belawan, Deli, Medan, Tami, Zanzibar, S. Africa & S. America
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar

	Sailing	To
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar
"TILUWAT"	Oct. 16	Singapore, Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Mac

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WATSON'S



MONDAY, JULY 14, 1952

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Morning Post Limited at 1-

France, however, wants the Schuman Plan authority to work out the political scheme rather than the Council of Europe which it considers only an advisory body. - Reuters

Minor, Op. 11 (Chopin).... Arthur
Rubinstein (Piano) and The London
Symphony Orch., cond. by Sir John
Barbiroli: 10.50, Clamson Francolais:
10.45, Super Rhythm with
Humphrey Lyttelton and his Band:
11, Radio News Reel (London
Melody): 11.15, Goodnight Music:
11.50, Weather Report: God Save
The Queen: 11.55, Good News:

Gilbert 16
T. M. Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
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443 *Don't dance down too much about the circus - she got t*

excludes the former alternative, and the table of nominations is readily completed:

P	R	V	T
RO	PH	WH	TH
OW	OW	SO	LE

Dr. Swadlow nominated Swadlow

of the opinion that evidence did not support such finding."

STEWART ARTHUR GRAY 10
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the political scheme (rather than the Council of Europe) which it considers only a mere body - Bauer

1968
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"I can't blame Mom too much about the circus. She got it
all from her father. Lots of pictures and a movie about
circus." (1968)

Dr. Oswald Nominated Governor
for the Presidency.
London Express Service.